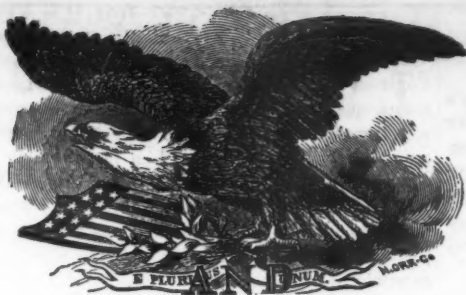


ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



NAVY

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME VII.—NUMBER 22.
WHOLE NUMBER 334.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1870.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, No. 39 Park Row.

CONTENTS OF NUMBER TWENTY-TWO.

San Domingo.....	333	Muster Out.....	338
The Army.....	334	The Question of Disbandment.....	338
Abstract of Special Orders issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending January 10, 1870.....	334	Ventilation of Men-of-War.....	339
Army Personal.....	335	West Point Associations.....	339
Courts Martial.....	335	Cavalry Tactics.....	339
Army Gazette.....	335	Navigation Schools.....	340
The Navy.....	336	Editorial Paragraphs.....	341
Various Naval Matters.....	336	Report of the Inspector-General.....	342
Navy Gazette.....	336	Obituary.....	342
M. O. L. U. S.....	337	The Battle of New Orleans.....	342
Paragraph Thirty-six.....	338	Sea Songs.....	343
The U. S. Steamer Severn—A Statement.....	338	Loss of the United States Tug Maria.....	343
		The National Guard.....	344

SAN DOMINGO.

WHATEVER may befall the Dominican treaty, it is clear that the negotiations have been pushed with great address. The ruse by which the press reporters on the one hand, and the greedy financiers on the other, were led off on false scents, has been quite successful. We suggested, some months ago, that the former must not swallow too eagerly the stories of leaky diplomats, and that the latter must not put their faith in jobbers. The main difficulty was regarding the Dominican loans. BAEZ had already, we believe, contracted for a loan of something over two million dollars from English bankers, at a staggering commission, and something like a quarter of a million had been received on the account. We do not know whether the fact of Mr. FREDERICK SEWARD's visit to San Domingo, nearly three years ago, with a view to buy or hire the bay of Samana in case the St. Thomas business should fall through, had anything to do with the ability of BAEZ to effect this large loan, even at that exorbitant rate, but it is at least clear that news of our intent to annex the Republic would have hastened the fulfilment of the contract. On the other hand, a failure to deliver the whole sum by the end of the year would get rid of a bad bargain, that being the time named for the expiration of the contract. This is what happened; and, besides, sundry other Samana jobbers who had loans in view were also foiled. Such, at least, seems to have been the upshot of the mission of Generals BABCOCK, INGALLS, and SACKET, our three commissioners.

For the rest, the terms of the treaty, so far as yet made public, seem to be reasonable. The need of having a naval foothold in the Antilles has long been apparent, as all our readers know. The question of annexing Alaska was one thing: that of procuring a West Indian station for coaling, repair, and supply, both in peace and in war, is quite another and a different one; and we have urged the latter strenuously. It is many years ago since Vice-Admiral PORTER (we think he was Lieutenant PORTER then) made investigations on this subject, touching this very island of Hayti, and reported the result to the Secretary of the Navy. The matter, however, has always dragged, and the revival of the subject just before the war was but temporary. However, during the war the need became manifest. Even in days when our war-ships were not so dependent on coal, there was reason enough for effecting a purchase, and the cruising duties of the war made the matter clear. Had we then been involved in war with England or France, the need of such a station would have been still more imperative. And, in fine, Mr. SEWARD set on foot, soon after, the negotiations for St. Thomas and Samana.

The prospects of the Darien canal now augment the importance of what before was beyond ques-

tion. Indeed, it is hard to say how great a part these comparatively neglected islands may play in the world's commerce; and that we should have no port in that vicinity, while Great Britain, for example, has Jamaica there, and Nassau and Bermuda near at hand, is indeed marvellous. Coaling stations are now the connecting points for commerce and the strategic naval points in war. We illustrated this in our own war with the South. "The experience of centuries," once wrote Mr. G. V. Fox, "has demonstrated that defensible depot-stations in waters where a fleet is intended to act are invaluable for the protection they afford to commerce, the efficiency they give to naval power, and the economy they produce in repairing and supplying such force. History is full of the struggles of nations for the control of such positions: Rhodes, Malta, Minorca, Gibraltar, Louisbourg, Havana, and Carthage readily occur to the memory. Their loss was followed by diminished naval power; their gain, by enlarged influence. Now, when coal has superseded sails for war purposes, and is increasing rapidly for commercial uses, the old reasons for their establishment have become imperative." The same officer has lamented that in the late war we became entirely dependent on Great Britain for means to reach the seas where American commerce was pillaged, and declared that "the nation having naval depots and surplus coal will occupy the commanding position" in any maritime struggle.

We have taken the broad view of this question (and it suggests, too, that West Indian coaling ports must not be our only ones) because we believe that the same view applies to almost any one of the islands having good harbors which are candidates for annexation. We have been amused, too, to observe the peculiar arguments used on Congressmen in this matter—as, for example, the vast amount of the precious metals to be found in San Domingo. It is Alaska over again. There the "delicious climate," the quantities of "wheat and other products," and the tropical luxuriance of vegetation in general, were used (in connection with the apocryphal "gold-fields") to inflame popular cupidity. When Mr. SEWARD, who has a keen sense of the ridiculous, began on Samana, he in like manner got somebody to report on gold-fields. What we want is the station; and we should say the same of St. Thomas as of San Domingo. It seems quite desirable that the whole of the little republic should be annexed, for the purpose in question, and that is the true defence of the treaty.

However, it is fair and just to reckon up the products, present and prospective, of the island; the worth of the public buildings—custom-houses and what not—and the other assets. The price appears to be moderate, and the treaty seems to be in a fair way of consummation.

GENERAL MOWER.

THE appreciative tribute paid to the lamented MOWER in the order issued from headquarters announcing his death, leaves little to be added. MOWER was one of the most energetic, determined, devoted, and dashing officers in the service. He fought his way up from the ranks, from the position of private to that of Brevet Major-General. He never shrank from duty or danger; he accepted every responsibility, and discharged all with heroic fidelity. If he ever erred, it was rather on

the side of impetuosity than of over-caution; and accordingly his record shows that he was always most conspicuous in moments of supreme emergency, and most effective where less resolute and adventurous officers failed.

His career, as we have said, shows, to paraphrase the famous French saying, that the recruit may carry the stars of a major-general in his knapsack. Born in Vermont, he entered the Regular Army at the outbreak of the Mexican war, as a private in the engineer company. His commission as second lieutenant First Infantry was gained June 18, 1855, and two years after his promotion to be first lieutenant. He commanded his company (H) at New Madrid, and took part in the operations attending its siege and capture. During the early operations against Island No. 10, Colonel PLUMMER's Eleventh Missouri especially distinguished itself, holding an important position at Point Pleasant. To the command of this regiment MOWER succeeded, being commissioned colonel May 5, 1862. He took part in the Corinth campaign, and shone in the hard-fought field of Corinth, October 3 and 4, 1862, in command of his regiment. Here, as was his usual fortune, he found himself at the key-point of the battle, at the battery Robinett. ROSECRANS, speaking in his official report of the charge of the Texan brigade at this point, says, after describing the attack, repulse, second charge, and hot musketry fire of the Ohio brigade: "At the word charge, the Eleventh Missouri and the Twenty-seventh Ohio sprang up and forward at them, chasing their broken fragments back to the woods. Thus by noon ended the battle on the 4th of October." In this affair Colonel MOWER was severely wounded.

In the Vicksburg campaign, MOWER distinguished himself, as General SHERMAN warmly but not extravagantly says, "by deeds of personal bravery that would require a volume to record. From that date to the close of the war he was engaged in every campaign in the West—at Jackson, Vicksburg, Meridian, the Red River, and in Missouri."

In the famous attack of May 22, 1863, SHERMAN's assault was made by BLAIR's division, with STEELE's division further to the right. MOWER's brigade dashed up to where, after desperate fighting, the colors of his leading regiment, the Eleventh Missouri, were planted on the exterior slope of the bastion side by side with those of BLAIR's column, and there remained till night-fall. From this time, as General SHERMAN says, MOWER's exploits became famous and brilliant. He worked his way up by sheer merit to the command of the Twentieth Corps, and then to the command of one of the worst States to manage, Louisiana, where he "stood at his post through pestilence and sickness, never asking a personal favor and always sharing the exposure of his men." His admiring and appreciative fellow-soldier, the General of the Army, pronounces on him the highest eulogy, when he says: "A better soldier or a braver man never lived than JOSEPH A. MOWER. * * * He never spoke of himself, and seemed oblivious of all things except to serve his country with his whole heart and soul." Such men can ill be spared.

THE U. S. steamer *Mohican*, Admiral Turner, arrived at San Francisco on the 11th instant from Honolulu and Sandwich Islands. All on board are well.

THE ARMY.

In a circular just issued from the Fourth Auditor's office the following instructions are given: Hereafter all paymasters who desire to have their personal accounts taken up by other paymasters, are required to have the transfer made through the Fourth Auditor's office; and paymasters are prohibited from taking up for pay the account of any other paymaster unless so authorized.

THE one hundred recruits for the Third U. S. Infantry, recently arrived at the Fort Leavenworth depot from Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, are to be sent to Camp Supply, I. T., where they will be equably distributed among the companies of that regiment stationed at that post. This detachment will accompany the recruits for the Tenth U. S. Cavalry ordered from the Fort Leavenworth depot to Camp Supply.

FIRST Lieutenant G. H. Radetzki, U. S. Army, was ordered, December 27th, to take charge of the following detachment of recruits for the U. S. Army, now at Jackson Barracks, La., and proceed with them to Galveston, Texas, and turn them over to the post commander for transfer to their proper regiments, viz.: 19 recruits for the Fourth Cavalry, 11 recruits for the Tenth Infantry, and 3 recruits for the Eleventh Infantry.

In compliance with a Senate resolution of inquiry the Secretary of War has informed the Senate that the United States arsenal buildings and grounds at Little Rock, Ark., are now and will hereafter be required for military purposes, their present use and occupation as quarters for the garrison maintained at that post resulting in considerable annual saving to the national Treasury of sums which otherwise would be expended for the rental of private grounds and the erection of barracks.

THE following indorsement on a copy of report made to Superintendent of Indian Affairs for New Mexico, by First Lieutenant Charles E. Drew, Indian agent, of a council held at Fort McRae, N. M., October 10, 1869, with Apache chiefs Loco, Victoria, Lopez, Chastine, and others, is published for the information and guidance of commanding officers of posts in the district of New Mexico, by Brevet Major-General Getty:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, December 2, 1869.

Respectfully referred to the commanding general Military Division of the Missouri. If the commanding officers of posts in New Mexico can collect these Apaches and feed them partially, till a sufficient number are gathered to turn over to the Indian Department, they are authorized to do so, not by way of treaty, but as an act of war, viz.: To feed and partially clothe "prisoners." The Apaches do not merit to be treated with, but should be dealt with as savages and robbers, as they have been, are now, and are likely to continue. No faith should be placed in their promises; but if they voluntarily come under the absolute control of the military, commanding officers may, out of their stores on hand, feed them meat and bread, and hold them as prisoners, to be dealt with afterward according to the facts of each case.

By command of General Sherman.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

ON the 4th of October, 1866, Secretary Stanton issued an order calling a Board to "assemble in the city of Washington at 1 o'clock P. M., the 5th day of October, 1866, to prepare a plan and specifications for the buildings of the War Department in Washington, contemplated by the second section of the act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866, with detailed estimates of the cost and the time requisite for erecting the same, which, as soon as prepared, will be submitted, with report, to the Secretary of War." The Board appointed by the Department consisted of Quartermaster-General Meigs, Surgeon-General Barnes, and Generals Canby, Townsend, Shiras, and Michler, with Lieutenant-Colonel Treadwell as recorder. This Board subsequently met and definitely settled upon the site of the building at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Seventeenth street (the present location of the Department), deciding that the vacant space at the east side of the lot was sufficiently large for a wing capable of accommodating the officers now employed in the Department proper, when the old building could be removed without public inconvenience. The Board also consulted prominent architects throughout the country, and collected the necessary information upon which to found an elaborate report, which was made and submitted to the War Department, in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress. It thus appears that so far as the locality of the building is concerned, there is no room for speculation or doubt, and the published statement that the President, General Sherman, and General Michler had agreed upon Judiciary Square for the site, cannot be correct. Secretary Belknap will shortly submit a final report to Congress, when an appropriation will at once be made, it is thought, as the present building is confessedly unfit for the purpose for which it is used.

GENERAL SHERMAN has submitted to the Secretary of War a report from Captain Charles W. Raymond of the Engineer Corps on the Yukon River, Alaska, made in accordance with special orders from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific. The letter of instructions to Captain Raymond required him to determine the geographical position of Fort Yukon, and also obtain such information as practicable concerning the resources of the Yukon and its tributaries, and the number and disposition of the native tribes on or in the vicinity, and to ascertain as far as possible the amount of trade carried on by the Hudson's Bay Company within our territory, reporting more particularly upon the amount of goods brought by them from British territory, and, finally, to report upon the number and condition of the public buildings at Michaelovsky. Observations for latitude were made, and by rough field computations Fort Yukon was found to be about 80 miles within our territory. In accordance with the directions of the Treasury Department, the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company were notified of the fact, and directed to cease trading at the post. During the journey considerable information concerning the Indian tribes was collected, which furnishes data for constructing a map of that part of the country more reliable than any heretofore prepared. The Yukon River is described, as to breadth and length, the third largest river in the world. With reference to the resources of Alaska, Captain Raymond says that agriculture is not among them. The timber of the Yukon is small and of poor quality. It is possible that valuable minerals may be found on the tributaries of the river. Enormous quantities of fish are found in the northern river, but furs are the great resource of northern Alaska. In concluding the report attention is called to the prevalence of disease and mortality among the Indians, which is so serious as to threaten the extinction of many tribes. Their reckless exposure to the severity of the climate is the principal cause. These facts are alarming, for without the assistance of the Indians the profitable prosecution of the fur trade is impossible.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending January 10, 1870.

Tuesday, January 4th.

LEAVE of absence for five days is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Walter B. Pease, captain Seventeenth U. S. Infantry.

The telegraphic order of the 3d instant, from this office, extending for thirty days the leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant H. F. Winchester, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 294, December 15, 1869, from Headquarters Fifth Military District, is hereby confirmed.

The superintendent General Recruiting Service, St. Louis, Missouri, will prepare a detachment of two hundred recruits, from those which are or may from time to time become disposable at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and forward it under proper charge to Little Rock, Arkansas, where it will be reported upon arrival to the commanding officer, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, for assignment to his regiment.

So much of Paragraph 7, Special Orders No. 294, December 11, 1869, from this office, as directs the superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York city, to forward two hundred recruits to the Nineteenth U. S. Infantry at Little Rock, Arkansas, and two hundred to the Eighteenth U. S. Infantry in the Department of the South, is hereby revoked.

The superintendent General Recruiting Service, Cincinnati, Ohio, will forward, under proper charge, in detachments of convenient size, two hundred recruits from those which are or may from time to time become disposable at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, to Atlanta, Georgia, where they will be reported, upon arrival, to the commanding general Department of the South, for assignment to the Eighteenth U. S. Infantry.

First Lieutenant F. M. Lynde, unattached, will report by letter to Brevet Brigadier-General Hatch, superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, to conduct recruits to regiments.

Hospital Steward Francis P. Cleary, U. S. Army, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving, to enable him to accept appointment as acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Army.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Private John Hennessey, Company L, Second U. S. Artillery, now serving with his command, will be discharged the service of the United States by his post commander, upon condition that the expenses incurred by his enlistment be refunded to the United States.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major Alexander Moore, captain, unattached, in Special Orders No. 292, December 13, 1869, from Headquarters Fifth Military District, is, by direction of the Secretary of War, hereby extended six months, with permission to visit Europe.

Wednesday, January 5th.

The resignations of the following-named officers have been accepted by the President, to take effect from the dates set opposite their respective names, on condition that they receive no final payments until they shall have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the United States: Captain John E. Blaine, military storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, May 1, 1870; First Lieutenant George A. Ebbets, U. S. Army, unassigned, December 31, 1869.

Captain Daniel D. Lynn (brevet major), Sixth U. S.

Infantry, will, at his own request, be dropped from the rolls of his regiment and proceed to his home and await orders.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the warrant of Superintendent Andrew J. Kendall, National Cemetery, Natchez, Mississippi, is hereby revoked, on account of inebriety.

Paragraph 2 of Special Orders No. 284, dated Headquarters Fifth Military District, Austin, Texas, December 3, 1869, directing Chaplain Elijah Guion, U. S. Army, late Forty-first Infantry, to report to the commanding officer, Galveston, Texas, for duty, is hereby confirmed.

By direction of the President, Second Lieutenant George W. Kingsbury (brevet first lieutenant), U. S. Army, unattached, is hereby transferred to the Twelfth Infantry, and will report without delay to the commanding officer, Camp Gaston, California, for assignment to duty with Company E.

By direction of the President, so much of General Orders No. 59, from this office, dated July 14, 1869, as transfers to the Twelfth U. S. Infantry First Lieutenant J. P. Story, Jr., is hereby revoked.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Jacob A. Augur, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 245, December 15, 1869, from Headquarters Department of the Platte, is hereby extended ninety days. This extension to be in lieu of part of the leave of absence to which he was entitled as a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, and of which he has not taken advantage.

Leave of absence until February 1, 1870, is hereby granted Assistant Surgeon G. H. T. F. Axt.

On the application of the commanding general Department of Dakota, Brevet Major D. Pope, first lieutenant, unattached, will report in person without delay to him for duty.

By direction of the Secretary of War the Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation to John Mulloy, formerly private of Company A, Second U. S. Cavalry, from New York city to this city, to enable him to enter the Soldiers' Home, the cost of which will be refunded to the Quartermaster's Department by the Surgeon-General U. S. Army, from the fund appropriated for the benefit of discharged soldiers by the act of Congress approved July 5, 1862.

Upon the mutual application of the officers concerned, the following transfers are, by direction of the President, hereby announced: Captain Henry E. Alvord, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, to the list of unassigned officers of infantry; Captain Orville Burke, unassigned, to the Tenth U. S. Cavalry. Captain Burke is hereby relieved from recruiting service. He will turn over the public property and funds for which he is responsible to the superintendent General Recruiting Service, Cincinnati, Ohio, or to the officer designated by him to receive them, and repair without delay to Fort Sill, Indian Territory, and report to the commanding officer of his regiment.

The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted by the President, to take effect from the dates set opposite their respective names, on condition that they receive no final payments until they shall have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the United States: Captain Thomas P. McElrath, brevet major, 5th U. S. Artillery, January 5, 1870; Captain James W. Tanfield, 23d U. S. Infantry, January 5, 1870; Assistant Surgeon G. H. T. F. Axt, U. S. Army, February 1, 1870; Assistant Surgeon William F. Smith, U. S. Army, January 5, 1870.

Thursday, January 6th.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. Lugenbeel, First U. S. Infantry, will repair to this city on public business for fifteen days from January 20, 1870, at the expiration of which time he will rejoin his proper station.

The extension of leave of absence granted Captain Henry E. Alvord, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 246, October 14, 1869, from this office, is hereby still further extended until January 5, 1870, the date of orders from this office transferring him to the list of unassigned infantry officers.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Drummer John Stickle, Company B Music Boys, General Service U. S. Army, now serving at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, will be discharged the service of the United States by his post commander upon condition that the expenses incurred by his enlistment be refunded to the United States.

By direction of the Secretary of War, permission to visit Havana, Cuba, on a post leave of absence, at such time this winter as his post commander may see fit to grant it, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant C. W. Whipple, Third Artillery.

The telegraphic order of the 5th instant, from this office, extending for ten days the leave of absence granted Captain C. A. Allgood, military storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, by Special Orders No. 265, December 11, 1869, from Headquarters First Military District, is hereby confirmed.

Friday, January 7th.

Leave of absence for six months is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Edwards, Jr., captain Third U. S. Cavalry.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Captain C. S. Roberts, first lieutenant Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 273, December 21, 1869, from Headquarters First Military District, is hereby extended thirty days.

Leave of absence for three months on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond the limits of his department, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Allyn Capron, First U. S. Artillery.

Upon the recommendation of the Surgeon-General of the Army, the following-named medical officers will report in person to the commanding general Department of the East for assignment to duty at military posts in that department: Assistant Surgeon S. M. Horton, brevet major; Assistant Surgeon G. P. Jaquet, brevet major; Assistant Surgeon H. E. Brown, brevet major.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Colonel John T.

Sprague, unattached, is hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters for four months while on duty in this city under Special Orders No. 165, July 10, 1869, from this office, settling his accounts with the Government, provided he has not been furnished in kind or commutation thereof elsewhere.

By direction of the President, First Lieutenant John E. Hosmer, U. S. Army, unassigned, is hereby relieved from duty in the office of the chief signal officer of the Army, and transferred to the Thirtieth Infantry. He will proceed without delay to Fort Shaw, Montana Territory, and report to the colonel of his regiment for assignment to duty.

Upon his own request, Captain Frederick Phisterer, Seventh U. S. Infantry, will be dropped from the rolls of his regiment and proceed to his home and await orders.

By direction of the President, Captain Henry B. Freeman (brevet major), U. S. Army, unassigned, is hereby relieved from recruiting service and transferred to the Seventh Infantry. He will proceed without delay to Camp Douglas, Utah Territory, and report to the colonel of his regiment for assignment to duty.

By direction of the President, Brevet Major-General R. B. Ayres, lieutenant-colonel Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty at the headquarters of the Department of Louisiana, and will proceed without delay to Little Rock, Arkansas, and assume command of his regiment.

Saturday, January 8th.

Major J. M. Goodhue, unattached, is hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters as captain from the date he appeared before the Retiring Board at Wilmington, Delaware, convened by Special Orders No. 427, December 2, 1864, from this office, until he received the order of May 31, 1865, from this office, directing him to join his regiment, provided he was not furnished in kind or commutation thereof elsewhere.

As soon as the recruits ordered by paragraph 7, Special Orders No. 294, December 11, 1869, from this office, to be sent to the Third and Ninth U. S. Infantry, have been forwarded, the superintendent General Recruiting (Service, New York city, will prepare detachments of convenient size of recruits that are or may from time to time become disposable at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, and forward them, under proper charge, by sea to the points hereafter mentioned for assignment as follows: fifty to Savannah, Georgia, for assignment in equal proportions to Companies H and K, Third U. S. Artillery; one hundred to Key West, Florida, for assignment to Companies B and D, Third U. S. Artillery; fifty to Key West, Florida, for assignment to Company G, Third U. S. Artillery, at Fort Barrancas, Florida.

By direction of the Secretary of War, five years of the confinement pursuant to the sentence of a General Court-martial, promulgated in General Orders No. 78, of October 28, 1869, from Headquarters Department of the South, in the case of Private Alexander McD. Johnston, Company G, Eighth U. S. Infantry, now in confinement at Fort Macon, North Carolina, is hereby remitted.

The telegraphic order of the 7th instant, from this office, directing Brevet Brigadier-General Reeve, superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York city, to order First Lieutenant Oliver Wetmore, Jr., Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, to proceed at once to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and report to the commanding officer recruiting depot, to conduct recruits to his regiment, is hereby confirmed.

By direction of the President, and in accordance with section 26 of the act of Congress approved July 28, 1866, Captain Henry E. Alvord, unattached, is hereby detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Massachusetts. This order to take effect from September 10, 1869.

Monday, January 10th.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Walter B. Pease, captain Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 2, January 4, 1870, from this office, is hereby extended five days.

The telegraphic order of the 8th inst., from this office, directing Brevet Major George H. McLoughlin, captain Second U. S. Infantry, to report in Baltimore, Maryland, not later than Wednesday, the 12th instant, as a witness in the case of the United States *versus* Albert Gray, is hereby confirmed. As soon as his services can be dispensed with he will rejoin his proper station.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the pay proper of Brevet Colonel C. C. Gilbert, lieutenant-colonel Seventh U. S. Infantry, will be stopped until the sum of \$2,867 44, improperly expended through his interference in transporting troops under his command from Cedar Keys, Florida, to Mobile, Alabama, in 1869, shall have been made up to the United States.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Brigadier-General J. A. Potter, quartermaster, will repair to this city and report in person to the Quartermaster-General of the Army for the purpose of adjusting his unsettled accounts, provided he be not delayed in Washington for a longer period than ten days. Upon the completion of this duty he will return to his proper station.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 283, November 27, 1868, from this office, as directed that the pay proper of Brevet Major D. Pope, first lieutenant Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry (now unattached), be stopped until the United States be reimbursed in the amount of \$12,024 47, the money value of subsistence stores found deficient at Fort Marcy, Santa Fe, New Mexico, while he was on duty as acting commissary of subsistence at that post, and for which he is responsible, is hereby revoked.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 39, February 16, 1869, from this office, as directed that the pay proper of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Beaumont, captain Fourth U. S. Cavalry, and First Lieutenant W. H. Hick, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, be stopped until the United States be reimbursed in the amount of \$2,313 73, the money value of subsistence

stores found deficient at Fort McKavett, Texas, when the former was commanding officer and the latter acting commissary of subsistence at that post, is hereby revoked.

ARMY PERSONAL.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon F. B. Gillette, U. S. Army, was ordered, December, 23d, from Indianola, Texas, to Corpus Christi, Texas.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days was, Jan. 4th, granted Assistant Surgeon J. R. Gibson, U. S. Army, Department of the Missouri.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, to go beyond the limits of the Fourth Military District, was granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. Cooley, captain Sixteenth Infantry, December 31st.

SECOND Lieutenant Charles G. Gordon, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, was granted leave of absence, December 23d, for twenty days, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of fifty days.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon C. W. Knight, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty at the post of Austin, Texas, and ordered to proceed without delay to Lampasas, Texas, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

BREVET Colonel Augustus H. Seward, paymaster U. S. Army, having reported to Headquarters Department of the Cumberland, has been ordered to relieve Brevet Lieutenant Colonel George L. Febiger, paymaster U. S. Army, as chief paymaster of the Department.

MAJOR David Taylor, paymaster U. S. A., has been ordered from Leavenworth City, Kansas, to Forts Riley, Harker, Hays, and Wallace, Kansas, afterwards to Forts Lyon and Reynolds, C. T., for the purpose of paying the troops stationed at those posts until December 31, 1869.

MAJOR George E. Glenn, paymaster U. S. Army, has been ordered to pay the troops at the following posts, in the order named, under instructions from the chief paymaster of the Fifth Military District: Forts Duncan, Clark, Stockton, Davis, Concho, and McKavett, and their sub-posts.

THE leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Rice, first lieutenant U. S. Army (unattached), in orders from headquarters post of Jackson, Mississippi, dated December 28, 1869, was extended January 6th ten days, with permission to go beyond the limits of the district.

In obedience to General Orders No. 83, War Department, December 24, 1869, and to the order of the President of the United States therein contained, Brevet Major-General A. H. Terry, in addition to his duties as commander of the Department of the South, assumed the duties of commanding general of the District of Georgia, January 1st.

BREVET Brigadier-General M. R. Morgan, chief commissary of subsistence of the Department of the Missouri, has been ordered to New Orleans, La., to report in person to Brevet Major-General A. Beckwith, chief commissary of subsistence Department of Louisiana, for the purpose indicated in a letter of instructions from the Adjutant-General's Office dated Washington, November 5, 1869.

THE following is a transcript from officers' register at Headquarters Department of Louisiana, for the week ending January 1, 1870: Brevet Captain B. F. Grafton, second lieutenant Eleventh Infantry; First Lieutenant Robert G. Heiner, First Infantry; First Lieutenant William H. Hicks, Fourth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant S. L. Shoemaker, Fourth Cavalry; Brevet Captain Archibald Bogle, first lieutenant Twenty-fifth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Sam. K. Thompson, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Carey, paymaster U. S. Army, has been ordered to Forts Bascom and Union, and camp near Maxwell's, District of New Mexico, in the order named, to pay the troops there stationed, to include December 31st. Major F. Bridgman, paymaster U. S. Army, has been ordered on similar duty to the following posts, in the order mentioned: Forts Wingate, Craig, McKee, Cummings, Bayard, and Selden, N. M.; Forts Bliss and Quitman, Texas; and Fort Stanton, N. M.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., January 12, 1870. Detail: Brevet Colonel Joseph R. Smith, major and surgeon U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Peter C. Hains, captain Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenant Micah R. Brown, Corps of Engineers; Second Lieutenant John Pitman, Jr., Ordnance Department; Second Lieutenant Richard L. Hoxie, Corps of Engineers. Brevet Second Lieutenant Joseph H. Willard, Corps of Engineers, judge-advocate.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Moore, paymaster U. S. Army, has been ordered to Fort Scott, Kansas, and afterwards to Forts Larned and Dodge, Kansas, and to Camp Supply, I. T., for the purpose of paying the troops stationed at those posts to the 31st of December, 1869. He will remain at Camp Supply until after the muster has taken place on the 28th day of February, 1870, when he will return to his proper station, paying the troops at the same stations to that date. Major G. W. Candee, paymaster U. S. Army, has been ordered to Forts Gibson, Arbuckle, and Sill, on similar duty.

A GENERAL Court-martial was ordered to convene at Fort Davis, Texas, January 10, 1870. Detail: Brevet Major-General Edward Hatch, colonel Ninth U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Colonel James F. Wade, major Ninth U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert H. Hall, captain Tenth U. S. Infantry; Captain Charles C. Hood, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry; Captain Charles D. Beyer, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Johnson, captain Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Daniel Weissel, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army. Captain Charles P. Smith, U. S. Army, judge-advocate.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

A GENERAL Court-martial is appointed to meet at Camp Supply, I. T., on the 24th of January. Detail: Major Meredith H. Kidd, Tenth U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Verling K. Hart, captain Third U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major John H. Page, captain Third U. S. Infantry; Brevet Colonel Louis H. Carpenter, captain Tenth U. S. Cavalry; Captain Seth Bonney, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant John P. Thompson, Third U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant J. K. Sullivan, Third U. S. Infantry. Assistant Surgeon J. A. Fitzgerald, U. S. Army, Judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kansas, on the 10th of January. Detail: Brevet Major William Sinclair, captain Third U. S. Artillery; Captain Henry C. Hasbrouck, Fourth U. S. Artillery; Captain Joseph G. Ramsey, Second U. S. Artillery; Brevet Captain Arthur Morris, first lieutenant Fourth U. S. Artillery; First Lieutenant Rezin G. Howell, Second U. S. Artillery; Brevet Major William Arthur, first lieutenant Third U. S. Artillery; Second Lieutenant E. M. Merriman, First U. S. Artillery. Judge-advocate, First Lieutenant Constantine Chase, Third U. S. Artillery.

BEFORE a General Court-martial, which convened at Fort Monroe, Virginia, November 16, 1869, of which Colonel John T. Sprague, U. S. Army, is President, was arraigned and tried Second Lieutenant Charles Humphreys, Third U. S. Artillery, on the charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." The specification alleged that the accused, on being officially interrogated by his commanding officer, Brevet Major-General William F. Barry, with regard to an occurrence of dishonor to himself, and involving the discipline and good order of the post, did, to deceive his commanding officer, and to screen those concerned in said occurrence from just condemnation and punishment, deliberately and repeatedly state that he was in his own quarters between the hours of 1:30 or 1:45 o'clock P. M. and 3:30 o'clock P. M., of the 21st of June, 1869, which statement was untrue; and when informed by General Barry that he must be mistaken, as the current testimony with regard to his statement was entirely different, did, nevertheless, repeat the false statement. To charge and specification the accused pleaded "Not guilty," and was found "Not guilty" on both, and acquitted, Brevet Major-General Canby approving.

BEFORE a General Court-martial, which convened at Fort Harker, Kansas, June 8, 1869, of which Brevet Major-General Nelson A. Miles, colonel Fifth U. S. Infantry, is president, was arraigned and tried Captain Samuel L. Barr, U. S. Infantry, on the charges of "absence without leave," "signing a false certificate," "drunk on duty," and "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." The accused pleaded "Not guilty," and was found "Not guilty," on all the charges and specifications. He was, therefore, acquitted. Major-General Schofield approves the proceedings and findings, with the following exceptions: In the foregoing case of Captain Samuel L. Barr, Fifth U. S. Infantry, the Court erred in accepting the plea in bar of trial, under the second specification to the first charge. Paragraph 175, Revised Army Regulations, expressly forbids leaves of absence to be "granted so that a company be left without one of its commissioned officers, or that a garrisoned post be left without two commissioned officers," so that it was not a sufficient plea that Captain Barr only took advantage of the authority given by paragraph 180, Revised Army Regulations. The Court committed an inexcusable fault in accepting the plea in bar of trial to the first and second specifications to the third charge, on the ground that "so long a time has elapsed since the date of the alleged offence, in September and October, 1868, nearly a year ago, that he is unable to disprove it, or defend himself." The 88th Article of War fixes two years before the issuing of the order for trial, as the period that must elapse before lapse of time may be pleaded in bar of trial. No court-martial can legally refuse to take cognizance of offences committed within two years before it was convened.

ARMY GAZETTE.

DEATH OF BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL MOWER.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1870.

It is with heartfelt pain and sorrow that the General of the Army announces to the country and to his fellow soldiers the death of Brevet Major-General Joseph A. Mower, who died in New Orleans on the 6th inst., of congestion of the lungs.

General Mower began his military career as a private soldier in the company of engineers that served with marked distinction in the Mexican war, and was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the First Infantry, June 18, 1855, and was promoted to be first lieutenant March 13, 1857. At the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, he commanded Company H, First Infantry, and took part in the siege and capture of New Madrid. May 5, 1862, he was commissioned as colonel of the Eleventh Missouri Volunteers, and took part in the Corinth campaign, and was conspicuous at Corinth, October 4, 1862, when he was wounded severely, and for a time was in the hands of the enemy. He first fell under the immediate command of the present General of the Army in the Vicksburg campaign, and very soon attracted his notice by deeds of personal bravery that would require a volume to record. From that date to the close of the war he was engaged in every campaign in the West—at Jackson, Vicksburg, Meridian, the Red River, and in Missouri. When he was called personally to the aid of the General at Atlanta, he accompanied him, rising through all the grades until the end of the war, when he commanded the Twentieth Corps. A better soldier or a braver man never lived than Joseph A. Mower, and the General can recall many instances when he displayed abilities of the highest order, entitling him to the full name and fame of a general. Since the war he has exhibited his soldierly qualities by standing at his post through pestilence and sickness, never asking a personal favor and always sharing the exposures of his men.

The General, in thus speaking of one to whom he was so

strongly attached, feels certain that this, and more too, is due to one who never spoke of himself, and seemed oblivious of all things except to serve his country with his whole heart and his whole soul.

By command of General Sherman.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

CONFIRMATIONS

OF NOMINATIONS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE U. S. ARMY.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Appleton D. Palmer to be captain, October 29, 1869, vice Mimmack, resigned.
Second Lieutenant David A. Griffith to be first lieutenant, October 29, 1869, vice Palmer, promoted.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANT UNITED STATES ARMY.

Read M. Washington, of Pennsylvania, late a cadet of the United States Military Academy, to be second lieutenant in the Ninth regiment United States Cavalry, June 24, 1869, vice Trask, promoted.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant Camillo C. Carr to be captain, April 8, 1869, vice Baker, promoted to the Second Cavalry.
Second Lieutenant James A. Waymire to be first lieutenant, April 8, 1869, vice Carr, promoted (since resigned).
Second Lieutenant Duncan Sherman to be first lieutenant, August 2, 1869, vice Waymire, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Frank K. Upham to be first lieutenant, August 27, 1869, vice Walcott, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Henry N. Moss to be first lieutenant, September 14, 1869, vice Henderson, wholly retired.
Second Lieutenant John Q. Adams to be first lieutenant, September 14, 1869, vice Moss, the regimental commissary.
Second Lieutenant Albert J. Garrett to be first lieutenant, September 22, 1869, vice Cilly, resigned.
Cadet George R. Bacon to be second lieutenant, vice Hopkins, resigned.

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Captain Eugene M. Baker, of the First Cavalry, to be Major, April 8, 1869, vice Howland, wholly retired.
First Lieutenant Seneca H. Norton to be captain, October 28, 1869, vice Adams, resigned.
Second Lieutenant William C. Rawolle to be first lieutenant, April 28, 1869, vice Parker, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Christopher T. Hall to be first lieutenant, July 3, 1869, vice Taylor, resigned.
Second Lieutenant William P. Clark to be first lieutenant, July 16, 1869, vice Norton, the Regimental Adjutant.
Second Lieutenant Samuel M. Swigert to be first lieutenant, October 23, 1869, vice Norton, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Joshua L. Fowler to be first lieutenant, November 4, 1869, vice Belden, cashiered.
Cadet Frank E. Nye to be second lieutenant, vice Hamilton, promoted.
Cadet Jennifer H. Smallwood to be second lieutenant, vice Pettit, resigned.
Cadet William Rawson to be second lieutenant, vice Rawolle, promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Captain John V. Du Bois to be major, May 6, 1869, vice Whiting, promoted to the Sixth Cavalry.
First Lieutenant Alexander Sutorius to be captain, May 6, 1869, vice Du Bois, promoted major.
Second Lieutenant George W. Cradlebaugh to be first lieutenant, May 6, 1869, vice Sutorius, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Royal K. Whitman to be first lieutenant, August 12, 1869, vice Ennis, deceased.
Second Lieutenant Oscar Eling to be first lieutenant, November 17, 1869, vice Bragg, resigned.
Cadet John G. Bourke to be second lieutenant, vice Ayres, promoted.
Cadet Franklin Yeaton to be second lieutenant, vice Pyle, deceased.
Cadet Charles Morton to be second lieutenant, vice Wightman, promoted.
Cadet William W. Robinson, Jr., to be second lieutenant, vice Smith, deceased.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Second Lieutenant William A. Thompson to be first lieutenant, July 31, 1869, vice Murphy, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Lewis Warrington to be first lieutenant, July 31, 1869, vice Moberley, resigned.
Cadet Wenz C. Miller to be second lieutenant, vice Vernon, promoted.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant John H. Kane to be captain, December 22, 1869, vice Hastings, wholly retired.
First Lieutenant Robert P. Wilson to be captain, June 12, 1869, vice Denney, deceased.
First Lieutenant Alfred B. Taylor to be captain, June 22, 1869, vice Arnold, promoted to the Sixth Cavalry.
Second Lieutenant Peter V. Haskin to be first lieutenant, December 22, 1869, vice Kane, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Jacob Almy to be first lieutenant, April 15, 1869, vice Webster, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Edward W. Ward to be first lieutenant, April 25, 1869, vice Baehs, the regimental commissary.
Second Lieutenant George F. Mason to be first lieutenant, June 22, 1869, vice Hayes, the regimental quartermaster.
Cadet Jacob A. Angur to be second lieutenant, vice Hitchcock, resigned.
Cadet Earl D. Thomas to be second lieutenant, vice Cummings, cashiered.
Cadet Charles H. Rockwell to be second lieutenant, vice Schenofsky, promoted.
Cadet William F. Smith to be second lieutenant, vice Haskin, promoted.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Major Charles J. Whiting, of the Third Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel, May 6, 1869, vice Sturgis, promoted to the Seventh Cavalry.
Captain Abraham K. Arnold, of the Fifth Cavalry, to be major, June 22, 1869, vice Lowe, resigned.
First Lieutenant Edwin Manck to be captain, September 10, 1869, vice Hutchins, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Lemuel A. Abbott to be first lieutenant, September 10, 1869, vice Manck promoted.
Second Lieutenant Henry M. Kendall to be first lieutenant, September 11, 1869, vice Scott, resigned.
Second Lieutenant James H. Sands to be first lieutenant, December 1, 1869, vice Wilcox, resigned.
Cadet William L. Reese to be second lieutenant, vice Lazenby, whose appointment was being revoked.
Cadet Henry P. Perrine to be second lieutenant, vice Hentig, promoted.
Cadet Edward W. Brady to be second lieutenant, vice McIntyre, dismissed.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis, of the Sixth Cavalry, to be colonel, May 6, 1869, vice Smith, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Jacob H. Shellabarger to be first lieutenant, March 1, 1869, vice Hale, promoted (since dismissed).
Second Lieutenant Edward Law to be first lieutenant, March 11, 1869, vice Bassett, deceased.
Second Lieutenant Henry Walworth Smith to be first lieutenant, September 18, 1869, vice Shellabarger, dismissed.
Cadet Charles H. Res to be second lieutenant, vice Bassett, promoted.
Cadet James E. Porter to be second lieutenant, vice Weston, promoted.
Cadet William T. Craycroft to be second lieutenant, vice Smith, promoted.
Cadet Charles Braden to be second lieutenant, vice Shellabarger, promoted.
Cadet John Aspinwall to be second lieutenant, vice Law, promoted.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant Albert B. Kauffman to be captain, May 13, 1869, vice Lester, resigned.
First Lieutenant William McCleave to be captain, August 10, 1869, vice Wade, resigned.
First Lieutenant Augustus W. Starr to be captain, November 9, 1869, vice Beasford, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Aaron B. Jerome to be first lieutenant, August 10, 1869, vice McCleave, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Rufus Somerby to be first lieutenant, September 7, 1869, vice Starr, the regimental quartermaster.
Second Lieutenant Ambrose B. Curtis to be first lieutenant, October 31, 1869, vice Oliver, resigned.
Cadet John W. Pullman to be second lieutenant, vice Reese, resigned.
Cadet Wells W. Leggett to be second lieutenant, vice Ropes, promoted.
Cadet Henry W. Sprole to be second lieutenant, vice Coombs, resigned.

NINTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant Isaac F. Moffatt to be captain, July 16, 1869, vice Boice, cashiered.
First Lieutenant James G. Birney to be captain, December 1, 1869, vice Gamble, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Frederick E. Vincent to be first lieutenant, July 16, 1869, vice Moffatt, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Irwin M. Starr to be first lieutenant, December 1, 1869, vice Birney, promoted.
Cadet Martin B. Hedges to be second lieutenant, vice Davidson, appointed first lieutenant.
Cadet William Gerhard to be second lieutenant, vice Cortelyou, appointed first lieutenant.

TENTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant Philip L. Lee to be captain, April 10, 1869, vice Davis, deceased.
Second Lieutenant Benjamin F. Bell to be first lieutenant, April 10, 1869, vice Lee, promoted (since dismissed).
Second Lieutenant Charles E. Nordstrom to be first lieutenant, September 1, 1869, vice Bell, dismissed.
Cadet Mason M. Maxon to be second lieutenant, vice Bodamer, promoted.

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Cadet Daniel M. Taylor to be second lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy.
Cadet Henry L. Harris to be second lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy.

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

First Lieutenant Carl A. Woodruff to be captain, May 6, 1869, vice Thompson, retired.
Second Lieutenant James E. Eastman to be first lieutenant, May 6, 1869, vice Woodruff, promoted.
Cadet Philip M. Price, Jr., to be second lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy.
Cadet David A. Lyle to be second lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy.
Cadet Worth Osgood to be second lieutenant, vice Ward, deceased.

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Second Lieutenant Ramsay D. Potts to be first lieutenant, November 2, 1869, vice Cuyler, deceased.
Cadet Arthur S. Hardy to be second lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy.
Cadet Ramembrance H. Lindsey to be second lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Second Lieutenant Albion How to be first lieutenant, November 15, 1869, vice Upham, resigned.
Second Lieutenant William F. Stewart to be first lieutenant, November 19, 1869, vice Huntington, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Crosby P. Miller to be first lieutenant, December 1, 1869, vice Wierman, resigned.
Cadet Samuel E. Tilman to be second lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy.
Cadet William C. Fitzsimmons to be second lieutenant, vice Dixon, promoted.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Cadet Eric Bergland to be second lieutenant, vice Shaler, transferred to the Ordnance Department.
Cadet Leonard G. Hun, to be second lieutenant, vice Patterson, promoted.
Cadet William P. Duvall to be second lieutenant, vice Orr, deceased.
Second Lieutenant Luigi Lomia to be first lieutenant, March 24, 1869, vice Wilson, wholly retired.

TRANSFERS.

Captain Matthew Berry, Seventh Cavalry, to infantry, unassigned, August 9, 1869.
Captain Satterlee C. Plummer, unassigned, late Twenty-sixth Infantry, to the Seventh Cavalry, August 9, 1869.
First Lieutenant Michael Leahy, First Artillery, to the Eighteenth Infantry, August 3, 1869.
First Lieutenant Thomas H. B. Counselman, Eighteenth Infantry, to the First Artillery, August 3, 1869.
First Lieutenant James M. Waite, Fourth Artillery, to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, September 20, 1869.
First Lieutenant Richard P. Strong, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to the Fourth Artillery, September 20, 1869.
Second Lieutenant Douglas M. Scott, Fourth Cavalry, to the First Infantry, September 16, 1869.
Second Lieutenant Leopold O. Parker, First Infantry, to the Fourth Cavalry, September 16, 1869.
Second Lieutenant Henry D. Wallen, Jr., Third Artillery, to Infantry, unassigned, May 18, 1869.
Second Lieutenant John D. C. Hoskins, unassigned, late First Infantry, to the Third Artillery, May 18, 1869.
Second Lieutenant Frank U. Robinson, unassigned, late Nineteenth Infantry, to the Second Cavalry, July 14, 1869.
Second Lieutenant Adolphus W. Greely, unassigned, late Thirty-sixth Infantry, to the Fifth Cavalry, July 14, 1869.
Second Lieutenant Phineas P. Barnard, unassigned, late Fourth Infantry, to the Fifth Cavalry, July 14, 1869.
Second Lieutenant William P. Hall, unassigned, late Nineteenth Infantry, to the Fifth Cavalry, July 14, 1869.
Second Lieutenant Charles C. De Rudio, unassigned, late Second Infantry, to the Seventh Cavalry, July 14, 1869.
Second Lieutenant Washington L. Ledgerwood, unassigned, late Eighteenth Infantry, to the Eighth Cavalry, July 14, 1869.
Second Lieutenant Thomas B. Reed, unassigned, late Twenty-ninth Infantry, to the Ninth Cavalry, July 14, 1869.
Second Lieutenant Jose A. A. Robinson, unassigned, late Seventeenth Infantry, to the First Artillery, July 14, 1869.
Second Lieutenant John Pope, Jr., unassigned, late Twenty-sixth Infantry, to the First Artillery, July 14, 1869.
Second Lieutenant Nathaniel Wolfe, unassigned, late Thirty-fourth Infantry, to the Second Artillery, July 14, 1869.
Second Lieutenant Adalbert Fell, unassigned, late Twenty-first Infantry, to the Second Artillery, July 14, 1869.
Second Lieutenant Guilford D. Jennings, unassigned, late Twenty-first Infantry, to the Third Artillery, July 14, 1869.
Second Lieutenant Asa T. Abbot, unassigned, late Twenty-eighth Infantry, to the Third Artillery, July 14, 1869.
Second Lieutenant Charles Sellmer, unassigned, late Second Infantry, to the Third Artillery, July 14, 1869.
Second Lieutenant Harry R. Anderson, unassigned, late Sixth Infantry, to the Fourth Artillery, July 14, 1869.
Second Lieutenant George M. Harris, unassigned, late Tenth Infantry, to the Fourth Artillery, July 14, 1869.
Second Lieutenant George E. Sage, unassigned, late Nineteenth Infantry, to the Fifth Artillery, July 14, 1869.

CAPTAIN Henry E. Alvord, Tenth regiment of Cavalry, has been transferred to the list of unassigned officers of infantry, and, by direction of the President, assigned to duty as professor of military science and tactics at the Massachusetts State Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

THE NAVY.

The Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

ON another page will be found an account of the collision between the *Miantonomoh* and the U. S. tug *Maria*. The official report of the accident we shall give next week.

REAR-ADMIRAL Godon, commandant at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, has directed that a suitable portion of the *Vermont* be fitted up for the exclusive use and comfort of men who may not be considered sick enough to be sent to the hospital. Hereafter no seaman, ordinary seaman, landsman, or marine will be sent to the hospital except under extraordinary circumstances, of which the commandant of the yard will be judge, until his case is referred to the proper Bureau for its decision.

THE steamers *Hartford* and *Camandaigua* are now at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, where their machinery will be put in sea-going order. The *Nantasket*, at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, will have a large force of workmen engaged on her to repair her machinery as quickly as possible. The steamer *Antietam*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, will receive her machinery at once. Bids have been invited for the performance of some of the work above referred to by owners of private ship-yards.

ON the 12th instant the officers of the Navy under instruction in the duties of the Signal Service of the Army at Fort Whipple, Va., called in a body, in uniform, at the War Department to pay their respects to the Secretary of War and the General of the Army, and afterward proceeded to the Navy Department to be presented to the Secretary of the Navy and the Vice-Admiral. The officers were presented to Secretary Belknap and General Sherman by General Meyer, chief signal officer of the Army, and at the Navy Department to Secretary Robeson by Commodore Lee, chief signal officer of the Navy.

THE U. S. steamer *Nipsic* arrived at New York on the night of January 4th, thirty-six hours from Hampton Roads, being under sail until within sight of the Highland Lights. The following is a list of her officers: Commander T. O. Selfridge, commanding; Lieutenant S. Hubbard, executive officer; Master E. McCormack, navigator; Ensigns George S. Davol, J. F. Moser, R. T. Jasper, and N. E. Niles; Passed Assistant Surgeon W. J. Simon; Passed Assistant Paymaster J. Porter Loomis; First Assistant Engineer W. S. Smith; Second Assistant Engineer Levi T. Safford; Captain's Clerk Edward A. Casey.

COMMANDER W. T. Truxtun, of the U. S. ship *Jamestown*, writes to the Navy Department from Anne Maria, Bay Island, Nookahoeva, Marquesas Group, September 30th: "An attempt is being made by a company of Englishmen to grow Sea Island cotton on that island. A very limited amount of cotton, sugar cane, and tobacco is now produced by the natives. The plantation is situated on Sipi Bay. There is no trade at this place; even the whalers have entirely given it up. No supplies are to be had, and wood and water are difficult to get. Since the French evacuated the place in 1860, it seems to be falling into decay."

AT the Navy-yard, Norfolk, the U. S. wreck *Raritan* came out of dry dock at 10:25 A. M., January 3d, and the U. S. wreck *Delaware* was placed in dry dock at 11:45 A. M. Captain George H. Cooper left this yard on the 27th December, and Captain Pierce Crosby reported for duty the same day as ordnance officer. A Naval Court-martial convened, January 5th, at Norfolk Navy-yard at 12 M., to try Paymaster T. C. Masten and Private James McDonald, U. S. Marine Corps. Members of the Court: Commodore J. M. Berrien, president; Captain Pierce Crosby, Commanders S. P. Quackenbush, W. E. Fitzhugh, F. H. Baker, Paymasters Thomas R. Looker, Wm. B. Boggs. Judge-advocate, Bowles.

REAR-ADMIRAL Poor has addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated off Key West, December 28th:

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department that since my communication No. 56, of the 15th inst., the United States Consul-General sent me, under date of the 22d, a slip enclosed from a Havana newspaper, relating to the arrival of the Spanish frigate *Navas de Tolosa* on the 21st inst. This vessel is one of the "Almansa" class. With the number brought out by the *Navas de Tolosa* the arrivals of troops foot up as follows: Up to December 10th, 9,655; 11th, 1,074; 16th, 1,133; 18th, 332; 21st, 1,340; total, 13,534. The Consul-General says there are no foreign men-of-war at Havana, and there appears to be nothing specially new in the political situation.

AN order has been received at the Brooklyn Navy-yard directing that fifty sailors be enlisted for one year to do the ordinary labor of the yard, and that they be paid \$30 per month besides rations. The men already enlisted under this order are above middle age. The Government deems it just to confer such favors as it may have at its disposal upon old United States tars and marines. The pilot-house of the *Roanoke*, iron-clad, has been taken ashore. The *Benicia* is about ready to sail for China. A draft of 140, mostly landsmen, has arrived from Boston. One hundred and thirty-two sailors have been ordered on board the U. S. storeship *Onward*. The second-class steam frigate *Powhatan* arrived on Saturday, and is lying off the Battery. Twenty-eight marines arrived at the Navy-yard from Washington on Friday evening last, and were sent to the barracks. They were under command of First Lieutenant Knox. Since Wednesday last the Admiral's new flag has been floating from the masthead of the *Vermont*. Instead of the old blue flag, with two stars, it consists of

white and red stripes, without the jack or field of blue with white stars. The flags of commanders, captains, etc., have also been altered by order of Admiral Porter.

THE U. S. steamer *Albatross* is being dismantled at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and will go out of commission. The iron-clad *Boanoke*, which was to have been stationed in the bay as a guardship during the Spanish excitement, has but few men at work on board, and it is probable that she will not soon be put in commission. The *Colorado* is to be ready by the 15th of February. The U. S. sailing sloop *Saratoga* is being fitted out for duty in Samana Bay. The U. S. steamer *Yantic* is being fitted out in the most complete manner with sounding apparatus, and the necessary material for running a line of deep sea-soundings for a submarine telegraph cable which is to connect the West Indian Islands with South America, on the eastern coast, and which in time will have a branch to Aspinwall, and thence to Panama, and down the west coast of South America. The U. S. steamer *Nipsic*, now lying off the Battery, is to be the senior ship of the Darien Ship Canal expedition, which has for its object the exploration of the route from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. The *Nipsic* will be accompanied by the sailing storeship *Guard*, which will be loaded with the provisions, baggage, instruments, and outfit of the scientific party to be detailed from the Coast Survey office. One hundred and fifty marines arrived at the marine barracks yesterday, who are detailed to accompany the exploring party, as a protection to the party, and to prevent the Indians from molesting the observation stations. The expedition will be completely fitted out with scientific instruments, and be replete with all the necessaries to render its work as full as possible. It is impossible to name the day of sailing, but it will not be delayed any longer than necessary, on account of the climate of the route, which, in a few weeks, will be not only unpleasant but unhealthy.

THE annual ball of the first class of the United States Naval Academy took place in Annapolis on the evening of the 7th, at Old Fort Severn, now the Gymnasium. The ball room was beautifully decorated with flags, evergreens, and appropriate mottoes. Among the distinguished persons present were Secretary Robeson, Admiral and Mrs. Porter, Senator Drake of Missouri, Commodore Worden, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, the Russian Minister, besides a number of prominent naval officers, and many members of the Maryland Legislature. Fully nine hundred persons were present, including ladies from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Detroit, and a large number from Washington, whose toilettes were of unusual elegance. At midnight a sumptuous banquet was served in the armory.

A correspondent writes us further: "The annual ball of the first class of midshipmen at the Naval Academy took place on the evening of the 7th instant in the Gymnasium. The ball-room was beautifully decorated with evergreens and bunting; among the mottoes which adorned the walls were noticed 'Valor, fidelity, glory,' 'Vive l'Amour,' 'Vive la Compagnie,' 'Dum vivimus, vivamus,' 'On with the dance, let joy be unconfined,' etc. A model of a monitor and a steam frigate occupied conspicuous positions. But the crowning work of all was a miniature mill of stone, with thatched roof, underneath the dome; a basin surrounded with evergreens contained a rocky hill about four feet in height, and just underneath the brow of this hill was a mill, with a wheel some two feet in diameter; a cascade from the summit gave the necessary power to turn this wheel, which kept up its musical murmur throughout the evening. Vines grew from the crevices of the rocks and gold fish swam in the mill pond. Supper was served at one o'clock, in the armory; a covered and carpeted passage lit with battle lanterns, leading from the ball-room. Supper over, the German began, and continued until the morning gun fired and reveille put a stop to proceedings; the last of the dancers leaving at 7 A. M."

REAR-ADMIRAL C. H. POOR informs the Navy Department, under date of December 26, off Key West, that the *Severn*, his flag-ship, in company with the monitor *Dictator*, left Tybee roads on Monday, December 20, for Key West. At first they had clear weather and smooth water, the *Dictator*, under the favorable circumstances, steaming seven knots easily. The men were able to be about deck without any inconvenience. The next day the wind blew strong from the southeast, freshening gradually until a heavy sea commenced, which made constant breaches over the decks of the monitor, the spray flying as high as the turret gallery. The men were unable to show themselves. The monitor was apparently making about four knots an hour. The *Severn* was not able to keep up more than steerage way, and when she pitched, it brought the propellers out of water. The engines raced to such an extent and the propellers struck the water so forcibly that there was great danger of giving way, and the ship was hauled to under canvas. The monitor was enabled to hold her position during the night, the *Severn* being at least twelve miles to the leeward of her at daylight. During the gale and most of the passage it would have been impossible to communicate with or render any assistance to the monitor, as a boat could not possibly have approached her, nor could any one, with safety have stood on her deck. As we approached Cape Canaveral the weather moderated, and we availed ourselves of the opportunity of taking the *Dictator* in tow, sending her a fifteen-inch hawser, to which she attached her towing tackle. We were enabled to tow six knots with sail and steam on the *Severn*, and steam on the *Dictator*; eight knots could not be obtained. Much bad weather was encountered going and coming—a heavy norther on the way up and a southerly gale returning, with heavy sea. More than half the time, if any accident had happened to the monitor, we could have done nothing except lay by her until the weather moderated. My experience is that monitors should not be sent to sea, unless moderate winds and pleasant weather could be relied on. When in the neighborhood of Sombrero, the hawser was cast off and the monitor came in unaided, arriving a few hours after the *Severn*.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JANUARY 4.—Surgeon C. J. Cleborne, to duty as a member of the Naval Examining Board at Philadelphia.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. T. B. Harris, to the *Guard* on the 15th inst.

Chief Engineer Thomas A. Shock, to duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, on the 15th inst.

JANUARY 6.—Acting Gunner C. C. Nell, to the *Guard* on the 15th inst.

JANUARY 7.—Ensign J. L. Stickney, to the receiving ship *Ohio*.

First Assistant Engineer P. A. Rearick, to the Navy-yard, New York.

JANUARY 8.—Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon S. P. Boyer, to the *Tallapoosa*.

Boatswain James Wilson, to duty at the ordinary, Navy-yard, New York.

JANUARY 10.—Master R. M. Berry, Ensigns F. E. Upton and A. H. Parsons, Assistant Surgeon W. B. Bowen, Boatswain Chas. Miller, Acting Carpenter Wm. F. Gray, and Sailmaker John C. Herbert, to the *Ossipee* on the 1st of February next.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Frank Bissell, to the *Guard* on the 15th inst.

JANUARY 11.—Lieutenant-Commander Charles O'Neill, to duty under Rear-Admiral Paulding, at Boston.

Surgeon James McMaster to the receiving ship *Vermont*. First Assistant Engineer John Purdy, to the *Saugus*.

DETACHED.

JANUARY 7.—First Assistant Engineer W. K. Purse, from the Navy-yard, New York, and placed on waiting orders.

JANUARY 9.—Assistant Surgeon E. H. Ware, from the *Tallapoosa*, and ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

JANUARY 10.—Lieutenant-Commander Charles L. Franklin, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to command the *Saugus*.

Ensign H. C. Stinson, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the *Ossipee* on the 1st of February next.

JANUARY 11.—Surgeon G. S. Beardsley, from the receiving ship *Independence*, and ordered to the *St. Marys*.

ORDERS REVOKED.

JANUARY 8.—The orders of Boatswain P. J. Miller, to the *Benicia*, and he is placed on waiting orders.

JANUARY 10.—The orders of Passed Assistant Paymaster H. T. B. Harris, to the *Guard*, and he is granted leave of absence.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending January 8, 1869:

Walter Butt, landsman, December 30, 1869, U. S. steamer *New Hampshire*.

Charles Nash, ordinary seaman, January 5, 1870, U. S. steamer *Michigan*.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, December 31, 1869. }

By direction of the Secretary of the Navy, the following instructions are promulgated:

When the President shall visit a ship-of-war of the United States, the ensign shall be hoisted at the main when coming on board, and hauled down on his departure. It is also to be hoisted in the bow of the boat in which he embarks.

When the Secretary of the Navy shall visit a ship-of-war of the United States, the union jack shall be hoisted at the main and in the bow of the boat in which he embarks.

As the jack is taken from the union of the ensign, in order to utilize it still further, the stripes will compose the flag of the flag officers and the broad pennant of commodores, made in the usual shape and size according to the designs in the new signal book.

JAMES ALDEN,
Commodore U. S. Navy, Chief of Bureau.

CONFIRMATIONS

OF NOMINATIONS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE U. S. NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

BUREAU CHIEFS.

Captain Daniel Ammen, United States Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, in the Navy Department, from the first day of May, 1869, to fill a vacancy.

Commodore Augustus L. Case, United States Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, in the Navy Department, from the tenth of August, 1869, to fill a vacancy.

Paymaster Edward T. Dunn, United States Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, in the Navy Department, from the twelfth of July, 1869, to fill a vacancy.

Surgeon William Maxwell Wood, United States Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, in the Navy Department, from the first of July, 1869, to fill a vacancy.

LINE OFFICERS.

David McDougal to be a commodore in the Navy, on the active list, from June 12, 1869, vice Commodore J. F. Schenck, transferred to the retired list.

Charles H. Baldwin to be a captain in the Navy, on the active list, from June 12, 1869, vice Captain D. McDougal, promoted.

William H. Dana to be a commander in the Navy, on the active list, from April 27, 1869, vice Commander J. B. Creighton, promoted.

Edward E. Potter to be a commander in the Navy, on the active list, from June 3, 1869, vice Commander James P. Foster, deceased.

Lester A. Beardslee to be a commander in the Navy, on the active list, from June 12, 1869, vice Commander C. H. Baldwin, promoted.

Charles A. Babcock to be a commander in the Navy, on the active list, from October 23, 1869, vice Commander Trevett Abbot, deceased.

William M. Folger to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, on the active list, from April 27, 1869, vice Lieutenant-Commander Robert Boyd, Jr., transferred to the retired list.

Benjamin F. Lamberton to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, on the active list, from April 27, 1869, vice lieutenant-commander Wm. H. Dana, promoted.

John Schouler to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, on the active list, from June 3, 1869, vice Lieutenant-Commander E. E. Potter, promoted.

Francis W. Dicking to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, on the active list, from June 12, 1869, vice Lieutenant-Commander L. A. Beardslee, promoted.

George F. F. White to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, on the active list, from June 26, 1869, vice Lieutenant-Commander Charles E. McKay, transferred to the retired list.

Charles H. Davis to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, on the active list, from June 30, 1869, vice Lieutenant-Commander William A. Van Vleet, deceased.

Charles J. Train to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, on the active list, from June 30, 1869, vice Lieutenant-Commander Rufus K. Duer, deceased.

Edwin White to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, on the active list, from September 16, 1869, vice Lieutenant-Commander E. T. Brower, deceased.

Oscar F. Hyerman to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, on the active list, from October 13, 1869, vice Lieutenant-Commander F. S. Brown, resigned.

George W. Fignam to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, on the active list, from October 23, 1869, vice Lieutenant-Commander C. A. Babcock, promoted.

Charles Seymour to be an ensign in the Navy, on the active list, from April 19, 1867, to fill a vacancy.

SURGEONS.

Thomas Hiland to be a surgeon in the Navy, on the active list, from the 7th June, 1869, vice Surgeon J. P. Quinn, deceased.

Edward R. Dodge to be a surgeon in the Navy, on the active list, from the 5th September, 1869, vice Surgeon W. S. W. Buschenberger, transferred to the retired list.

Douglas R. Bannan to be a surgeon in the Navy, on the active list, from the 7th November, 1869, vice Surgeon Edward Gilchrist, deceased.

Charles H. White to be a surgeon in the Navy, on the active list, from the 18th November, 1869, vice Surgeon Newton H. Adams, deceased.

Alfred M. Owen to be an assistant surgeon in the Navy, on the active list, from the 20th May, 1869, to fill a vacancy.

John James Liggett to be an assistant surgeon in the Navy, on the active list, from the 2d December, 1869, to fill a vacancy.

PAYMASTERS.

Robert B. Rodney to be a paymaster in the Navy, on the active list, from June 30, 1869, vice Paymaster George A. Sawyer, transferred to the retired list.

James S. Giraud to be a paymaster in the Navy, on the active list, from July 2, 1869, vice Paymaster William L. Darling, resigned.

Frank Bissell to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy, on the active list, from April 13, 1869, vice Passed Assistant Paymaster J. H. Bulkeley, promoted.

H. Trumbull Stancliff to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy, on the active list, from May 19, 1869, vice Passed Assistant Paymaster F. J. Painter, transferred to the retired list.

Aaron H. Nelson to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy, on the active list, from June 30, 1869, vice Passed Assistant Paymaster Robert B. Rodney, promoted.

George F. Bemis to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy, on the active list, from July 2, 1869, vice Passed Assistant Paymaster James S. Giraud, promoted.

Robert Parrot Paulding to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy, on the active list, from July 31, 1869, to fill a vacancy.

Stephen Rand, Jr., to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy, on the active list, from August 12, 1869, to fill a vacancy.

John Breeze to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy, on the active list, from September 1, 1869, to fill a vacancy.

Lawrence G. Boggs to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy, on the active list, from September 24, 1869, to fill a vacancy.

Samuel Reed Colbourn to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy, on the active list, from September 28, 1869, to fill a vacancy.

Joseph T. Addicks to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy, on the active list, from October 23, 1869, to fill a vacancy.

Louis A. Yorke to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy, on the active list, from October 26, 1869, to fill a vacancy.

Gary N. Sanders to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy, on the active list, from October 27, 1869, to fill a vacancy.

William Marion Preston to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy, on the active list, from November 4, 1869, to fill a vacancy.

William T. Stevenson to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy, on the active list, from November 26, 1869, to fill a vacancy.

Charles H. Bartlett to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy, on the active list, from December 4, 1869, to fill a vacancy.

Nicholas H. Stavey to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy, on the active list, from December 4, 1869, to fill a vacancy.

CHAPLAINS.

M. Cookman Brittain to be a chaplain in the Navy, on the active list, from the 31st May, 1869, to fill a vacancy.

John Rutherford Matthews to be a chaplain in the Navy, on the active list, from the 24th September, 1869, to fill a vacancy.

W. R. Cobb to be a chaplain in the Navy, on the active list, from the 27th September, 1869, to fill a vacancy.

John K. Lewis to be a chaplain in the Navy, on the active list, from the 29th November, 1869, to fill a vacancy.

MARINE CORPS.

James Lewis to be a major in the Marine Corps from October 13, 1869, vice Major D. M. Cohen, transferred to the retired list.

William B. McKean to be a captain in the Marine Corps from October 13, 1869, vice Captain James Lewis, promoted.

William B. Murray to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps, from August 1, 1869, vice First Lieutenant John C. Harris, resigned.

George C. Reid to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps, from August 29, 1869, vice First Lieutenant F. T. Pee, resigned.

Erasmus R. Robinson to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps, from September 28, 1869, vice First Lieutenant John W. Haverstick, resigned.

Francis H. Harrington to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps, from October 13, 1869, vice First Lieutenant William B. McKean, promoted.

Richard Wallach to be second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, from April 24, 1869, to fill a vacancy.

William B. Gibson to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, from May 12, 1869, to fill a vacancy.

Samuel H. Gibson to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, from October 5, 1869, to fill a vacancy.

Benjamin R. Russell to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from October 16, 1869, to fill a vacancy.

Robert D. Walnwright to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, from December 4, 1869, to fill a vacancy.

Stephen W. Quackenbush to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, from December 4, 1869, to fill a vacancy.

M. O. L. L. U. S.

At a stated meeting of the Commandery of the State of Massachusetts, at the Parker House, Boston, Jan. 5th, the following-named candidates were duly elected Companions of the First Class of the Order: Lieutenant-Colonel John B. Brownlow, late Ninth Tennessee Cavalry Volunteers; Colonel George H. Pierson, late Fifth Massachusetts Volunteers; Assistant Surgeon Arthur Kemble, late U. S. Navy; Brevet Major-General N. L. Anderson, late colonel Sixth Ohio Volunteers; Brevet Brigadier-General Theodore T. Brown, late captain Fifty-first Illinois Volunteers; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George I. Waterman, late captain Fifty-first Illinois Volunteers.

At a stated meeting of the Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania, held at the Quarters, No. 1103 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Jan. 5th, the following-named candidates were balloted for and duly elected Companions of the First Class of the Order: Brevet Brigadier-General Edward Burd Grubb, U. S. Volunteers, late colonel Twenty-third New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, Sixth Army Corps; Lieutenant James M. Forsyth, U. S. Navy; Second Lieutenant George Wright Young, late Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, Second Army Corps.

At a stated meeting of the Commandery of the State of New York, held at Delmonico's, on Wednesday evening, January 5, 1870, the following officers, elected by the Council December 1, 1869, were invested: Treasurer, Brevet Major H. C. Lockwood, U. S. Volunteers, vice Brevet Brigadier-General C. A. Carleton, U. S. Volunteers, resigned; Member of the Council, Brevet Major-General W. W. Burns, U. S. Army, vice Paymaster J. H. Watmough, U. S. Navy, resigned. The following candidates for membership were balloted for and elected: For the First Class, Surgeon William B. Eager, Jr., late One Hundred and Sixty-second New York Volunteers, No. 107 West 23d street, New York; Brevet Brigadier-General Frederick A. Starring, late colonel Seventy-second Illinois Volunteers, Paris, France, Agent of the United States to examine consular officers abroad; First Lieutenant James N. Wheelan, Second U. S. Cavalry, late lieutenant colonel (brevet colonel) Seventh New York Cavalry, Omaha, Nebraska.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should invariably be addressed to THE EDITOR of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

MUSTER OUT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In several of your last numbers we have noticed communications from many correspondents proposing plans with reference to the reduction of the Army. The retention or muster out of officers awaiting orders is the question to be decided. As far as we can see, none of them have yet struck the right plan, or you would not be troubled with this communication.

It is acknowledged by the whole country that every officer now holding a commission in the Army has earned it by long and faithful service, or by some gallant action during the late war; in fact, is entitled to it just as much as a man is entitled to his coat after he has paid for it. To take away the commission of any officer now in the service, except for cause, would be a most disgraceful act and an outrageous breach of faith, which no other government on earth, we think, would wish or even dare to commit. The old officers who were in before the war have, most of them, been in the Army from boyhood up, and expect to stay in for life.

The officers who have been appointed from the volunteers have left their homes, sold their lands, and abandoned their business—in fact, given up everything for the commissions they now hold in the Army, understanding their appointments were for life or during good behavior.

Is this right? Is it just to deprive these officers of their places, guaranteed to them by the faith of the Government? Can any Government afford such a blot on her history? However, if the object is economy, we would propose the following plan of reducing the Army, which would come nearer justice, and, at the same time, have the appearance of consistency.

In an old Register we find one major-general (Scott), two brigadier-generals (Wool and Twiggs), and that all the heads of departments were colonels, except General Jesup. Since the Army is reduced, what is the use of all the general officers now in service? We would muster out the general, the lieutenant-general, all the major-generals but one, and all the brigadier-generals but three; and this would leave one major-general to command the Army, and three brigadiers—two for the Atlantic and one for the Pacific coast—all that are required.

With an Army hardly fit for a little dukedom, what is the necessity for all these high officers, who never see the frontiers where the actual service is performed? By our plan, we would muster out the general, the lieutenant-general, four major-generals, and fourteen brigadier-generals. This would look as if there was some honesty about desiring to reduce the expenses. In time of peace, most of these general officers, twenty-four, are mostly ornamental, and do no duty that could not be performed by colonels, except retard business and increase red tape by having business pass through their hands, or rather through the hands of their clerks.

Let the Adjutant-General's Department be composed of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, and ten captains. Why it requires a major to write an order when an assistant quartermaster with ten times the writing and responsibility should only be a captain we never could understand.

Probably it requires more dignity to be discourteous, when officers visit their offices on business, and, consequently, an increase in rank of one grade is required.

Let all the officers in the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments be mustered out, except one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, and the captains. The Medical Department should be reduced in like manner, and the remainder mustered out.

There can be no necessity for a doctor to be a brigadier-general to give a soldier a dose of physic.

The Pay Department should be reduced by the muster out of all officers, except one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, and forty majors. The Engineer and Ordnance Corps should each be composed of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, and the required number of captains and lieutenants. Muster out all the rest. There are several other reforms we would make, but space forbids notice of them in this communication. Every officer who reads this must recognize the justice and consistency of reducing the general and staff officers, with a reduction of the Army. Certainly, not so many are required to supply us now, since the reduction.

There are actually in service twenty-four full general officers, not brevet; and we can see no use for them except that each one might be placed at the head of a company.

Many of the officers who would be mustered out by our plan no doubt will say, "I have served the country for ten, fifteen, twenty, or thirty years; I have spent all my life studying my profession; I have given the best section of my life to the faithful service of the Government; I was commissioned for life or during good behavior."

No doubt this is all true. But is your case any harder than those about to be mustered out? Have they not served as faithfully as you? Is this a greater breach of faith on the part of the Government with you than with them?

The vote in Congress the other day showed that the Government was not even willing to steal her debt, but seems inclined to do much worse. At the commencement of the war in 1861, the Government wanted money. We had a thousand dollars in gold, and immediately gave it to her and took her bond. We felt that without a government we were a pauper, and how gladly and with what love of country our mite was added, no one can tell.

This bond, by exchange, has still been kept in government stock, and we now hold her bond for a thousand dollars. As we said before, Government would not even steal this bond for which we paid our thousand dollars in gold, all we had, but would deprive us of our commission, which we prize far more highly.

In the above we have meant to offend no one personally, and hope no offence will be taken, as none is intended. Many of the staff officers we are acquainted with, and can bear testimony to their fine qualities. On the distant frontiers we have seen doctors of the Army, through their goodness of heart, minister to the indigent emigrant and also "the noble red man," time and time again, "without money and without price." Without troops on the frontier our railroads and stages could not run, and the Territories could not be inhabited. The officers of infantry they now propose to muster out, many of them, have served years upon the frontiers, and are the workingmen of the Army, and it is but "even-handed justice" that line and staff should suffer alike.

YANKTON.

January 6, 1870.

PARAGRAPH THIRTY-SIX.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: On page 6, in paragraph 36, of Upton's Tactics, under the head of "Instruction of Officers," there appears: First, an axiom about perfection being only gained by joining theory to practice. This is followed by the declaration that "the colonel will often practise them [officers] in marching and estimating distance, . . . and also endeavor to cause them to take steps equal in length and swiftness;" also, "To this latter end every regiment should be provided with pace stick and plummet."

The temptation to smile at this remarkable paragraph in process of execution is, to say the least, great. One can imagine his colonel, with his gray hairs, his long service, his brevets, and his avoirdupois, engaged in this suggested duty, and not once, but often. So the paragraph says. It is not hard to conceive the scene on the parade ground while the exciting business is going on. One can think of some gouty first luff, with two fogies and more than two children, being put through his walking lessons. He would, undoubtedly, take the precaution to send the madam and his "young barbarians" out for a walk beforehand. One can picture Q, who is rather diminutive, extending himself to take that preposterously long (as he thinks) step of twenty-eight inches, while he is pretty positive that his better half, who is strong-minded, is gazing at him from her case-mate. Or, of some young married sub, for whom the separation from his wife for an hour is death, making double time with his heels, as he doubtless would be marking its slow flight with his head. Some captains, who are anything but light weights in the dignity line, would look well acting out heavy tragedy in common time.

We can conceive how the group of irreverent drummer boys, who would be pretty certain to be where they could see the fun, would grin at the performance; or how some of the ancients, with four or five service stripes on their arms, would make small inaudible grumbles. But Smith says an old soldier would grumble if he was one of the guards over the gates of Paradise, living inside, with seven nights in bed, and nothing to do but to "turn out the guard for the Lord Almighty."

One pace stick and plummet seems a small allowance to a regiment. It would doubtless be kept by the colonel, and there might be a coat of arms for that grade, viz.: a pace stick and plummet rampant on a (ten-acre) field of blue (grass). As in our service it not unfrequently happens that regimental headquarters may be among the magnolias, while some companies are shivering on the northern frontier, it might afford colonels frequent trips and large mileage to keep up the pedestrian education of their officers. Besides, the colonel wouldn't seem to be the mythical personage that he now does when one is not fortunate enough to be stationed "at or near" headquarters.

As far as the estimation of distances is concerned, we suppose most officers could tell how far it is to the sutler's, and that accordingly might be made a useful unit of measurement in the instruction.

Officers in New York harbor ought to be able to estimate distances on Broadway pretty thoroughly. Perhaps it is, after all, the desire to be well up in Paragraph 36 which causes the forage cap to be put in so frequent an appearance on fine afternoons from the Metropolitan to Grace church. The number of miles a fellow can go on a twenty days' leave, on our present pay, certainly comes in among the class of short distance estimations. Smith suggests that the space a sensible man will travel over to see the girl-of-the-period is very short, and a good standard. The distance a man will have to travel from the centre of Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, in order to hear a dull sermon, is a very complete and useful example of the class.

The distance a fellow will sometimes go to avoid passing his shoemaker or his tailor is not, however, another example of the class. We feel as if we could get up a book called "Hints to Colonels on the Estimation of Distances Required by Upton, or a Compendium of Easy Instruction, etc." Paragraph 36 resembles, in some respects, the Second Article of War, in which "it is earnestly recommended to all officers and soldiers diligently to attend divine service." When one remembers that but thirty chaplains are allowed to the entire Army, the question naturally suggests itself as to how "officers and soldiers" are to comply who are not at chaplain posts?

They can "diligently attend" whenever they are within reach of civilization; but as men at frontier posts consider themselves lucky if once in three or four years they get a chance to return to the States, they must fain cram in enough "diligent attendance" to last a good while; and as a man on leave isn't allowed transportation for baggage, it's a query as to how he could carry back a three years' stock of what the Second Article of War calls for, and if, en route, he should be so unfortu-

nate as to lose it, what an unhappy wretch he would be.

A respectful suggestion is offered to the St. Louis Board that some space would be gained in the new tactics by the omission of Paragraph 36 of Upton.

CAIUS.

January 4, 1870.

THE U. S. STEAMER SEVERN—A STATEMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I read in the JOURNAL of the 18th a statement that "the *Severn* left Hampton Roads in great haste, leaving many of her officers behind, and did not wait for wood and coal, which had been sent to her at the anchorage"—which anchorage is not stated. I am reluctant to appear in print either as apologist or as booster, but it appears necessary that I should make a statement of facts to clear away any misunderstanding. The *Severn* left Hampton Roads in execution of her orders. The officers left behind were one mate and one paymaster's clerk, both on shore after their leave had expired and without permission. I did not think them of sufficient importance to detain the ship. The wood and coal were at Norfolk, where it was necessary to go and get it, causing a delay of several days perhaps. The *Severn* towed the *Paucnee* to Cape Henry from Sandy Hook in 25 hours, to Fortress Monroe in 29 hours. The *Severn* sailed from Cape Henry to Sankey Light in 8 days 14 hours; experienced a very heavy gale from the S. E., a cyclone in fact. On the 6th, 7th and 8th December hove to on the starboard tack; used mizzen storm staysail and close-reefed main topsail; behaved very well, but rolled occasionally fearfully; the sea was very high, long rollers. On reaching Key West she received Admiral Poor on board, coaled, and, with refitting, sailed in 48 hours for Savannah; on the way up experienced a strong N. W. gale. Sailed from off Savannah bar with *Dictator* in company; had a heavy gale from the southward; then towed the *Dictator* from Jupiter Inlet to Sombrero Key. This, I think, is pretty good work. She is now coaled, is being fitted and painted before going around Cuba. You can put this in your paper if you like.

R. B. LOWRY, Commander U. S. N.

U. S. FLAGSHIP SEVERN, KEY WEST, FLA., December 30, 1869.

THE QUESTION OF DISBANDMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In your issue of January 8th there is a communication signed "A. O.," in which the writer dissents from the suggestion expressed by "Awaiting Orders," in his letter published in the JOURNAL of December 25, 1869. It is not my intention to enter into any argument in support of the suggestion expressed in that paper, as circumstances have transpired since it was written that would, perhaps, influence me in modifying it somewhat. I had not seen or heard of Senator Wilson's bill until I saw it in the JOURNAL, and therefore had no knowledge of the existence of that document when I suggested that, instead of disbanding the unattached officers, their positions in the Army be continued to them, without pay, until they were called to duty. I heartily agree with "A. O." in the hope that, if we are to be discharged, some such bill as that introduced by Senator Wilson will be the terms upon which we are to be disbanded. But I am opposed to disbandment, even upon the generous terms proposed by Senator Wilson, and I hope that gentleman, who is always kindly disposed to the Army, will see fit to make some further amendments to his bill. To this end, therefore, I would suggest that a provision be made in that document to meet the wishes of such officers who might conclude not to avail themselves of its provisions, if it were optional with them. For these, therefore, I would ask that, instead of confining the provisions of the first section of the above named bill exclusively to the infantry arm, it be made to apply alike to officers of the cavalry and artillery arms; that section 2 be so worded as to give to officers the benefit of their service in the volunteers. The bill is silent upon this point; and, as I believe it to be the intention of Senator Wilson, and of Congress, to recognize this service, I think it best that it be so presented that there will be no occasion given for the law officers of the Government to construe the bill, if it should pass in its present form, as referring only to the length of service in the Regular Army.

If it will not be considered impertinent, I would venture to suggest that something like the following be substituted for Senator Wilson's bill, as it now stands:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to honorably discharge from the service of the United States any officer of the cavalry, artillery, or infantry arm who may apply therefor under the provisions of this act; provided, however, that no greater number of officers shall be discharged, under the provisions of this act, than will reduce the number in service to the actual requirements of the forty regiments of all arms, as authorized by law.

"Section 2. And be it further enacted, That officers discharged under the provisions of this act shall be entitled to receive, in addition to the pay and allowances due them at the date of their discharge, as follows:

"Officers who have served more than ten years, two years' pay and allowances; officers who have served more than five years, and less than ten years, one and a half years' pay and allowances; officers who have served less than five years, one year's pay and allowances.

"Section 3. And be it further enacted, That the length of time served in the volunteer service shall be taken into consideration in determining the amount of pay and allowances due to any officer discharged from the service, under the provisions of section 2 of this act.

"Section 4. And be it further enacted, That, if the provision of the first section of this act shall not produce a reduction of the number of officers to the re-

quirements of the forty regiments of all arms, as authorized by law, within six months from the date of the passage of this act, the Secretary of War is authorized to place such (unemployed) officers who shall not have availed themselves of the provisions of section 2 of this act on a separate roster, from which they shall be assigned to any regiment now in the service, according as vacancies may occur from time to time in their several grades; provided, however, that no emolument shall be allowed to such officers who shall be unemployed at the expiration of the six months authorized by this act."

AWAITING ORDERS.

January 10, 1870.

VENTILATION OF MEN-OF-WAR

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: On page 320 of your issue of the 8th inst. is an article taken from the London *Lancet*, upon the need of better ventilation in English war vessels. In no navy is that need more glaring than in ours, and in common with many of my brother officers I have envied the people on board of some of the English sloops their fine large air-ports, as they have thrown them open when anchored near us. In common with them, too, I have wondered why we were restricted to so small ones and so inconveniently arranged, that one almost needs a hydraulic jack to close or open one. On old ships such things would of course be expected; but upon ships turned out within the past ten years they seem old-fogyish at least.

In port the English with their square air-ports generally have the advantage of us in that respect, however it may tickle our pride to think of the superiority of Yankee inventions. At sea they are probably about on a par with us in the matter. In both navies the vessels roll so much as to make it necessary to keep the air-ports closed. A plan to furnish fresh air to the quarters of the officers and men at sea is desirable, as I think will be admitted by all who have thought of the matter. I therefore ask space to describe a plan that it seems would accomplish that end, in the hope that some interest in the matter may be excited and a step made toward improvement in that direction. No calculation is necessary to show that the number of cubic inches per man, upon the berth-deck of a man-of-war, is insufficient under favorable circumstances, and serious difficulty would soon result to the crew if all occupied their billets below from 9 P. M. till 5 A. M. with regularity, instead of sleeping on the spar-deck as they now do. The evil is of course greatly increased in warm climates, where our vessels are generally stationed; but even in cold weather it will not answer to substitute cold carbonic acid gas for fresh air.

I propose to obviate the difficulty by employing the spaces between the frames for "up-takes" for the foul air from the berth-deck. I would let those "up-takes" open into the upper side of the air-ports, and so establish a communication with the open air through an aperture on the spar-deck, inside the bulwarks, between the pin-rail and the hammock netting, or as high as possible above the spar-deck. The up-takes should be lined with lead or other metal and be water-tight. The apertures on the spar-deck should be closed by sliding shutters, so as to be under the control of the officer of the deck, or his assistants, in case of fire or other cause for closing them. In case the air-ports could not be employed, apertures similar to those upon the spar-deck could be cut through the skin upon the berth-deck. In that case those opening into the men's quarters would require a grating or other arrangement, to prevent stoppage by stowing articles of clothing therein during the night. The plan would of course require adaptation to the different classes of vessels.

It is nothing new in principle, and no correspondent need trouble himself to assure me of it. What I wish to establish is the efficacy of it. I am aware that there are now many vessels with ventilators for carrying the foul air up from the bilges into the quarters of the officers and men, and sometimes, in heavy-rolling ships, so fitted, the bilge-water accompanies its offspring. Now, why not carry that air by the berth-deck and deliver it into the open air? And why not take the foul air from the berth-deck to the same point? Thus the circulation would be equalized and carried out to the ship's side, instead of being confined to a fore-and-aft line of hatches and skylights. How imperfectly wind-sails accomplish their object every one knows, and why? Because the air that descends by them must ascend by a hatch near them, in a fore-and-aft line, or by the same hatch they are in, and a man may sweeter at six feet from the foot of one unless it be turned directly upon him. How much air can an after stateroom in a ward-room get from the wind-sail through the skylight? The after ends of our ward-rooms and berth-decks by the present arrangement form perfect *cule-de-sac*, from which there is no escape for foul air at all adequate. Of course, the evil is greatest at night, when the greater number is below, for then the air-ports must be closed, even if the ship be one on which they may be opened safely during the day.

The above represents the condition of things in fair weather. A gale greatly enhances the evil, and even a rain squall that requires the wind-sails to be hauled up and the hatch hoods hauled down, and skylights closed. Any officer will recognize a picture of men and officers seeking a breath of air through the openings in the hatch hoods on such an occasion. The plan proposed seems to present the following advantages over that in use:

First. It cannot interfere in any way with the working of the ship or her battery, as do copper funnels screwed into the deck.

Second. It is available at all times, day and night, during fair weather at sea and in port, and during an ordinary working breeze that now keeps air-ports closed.

Third. It is available during by far the greater part of heavy weather that keeps the air-ports closed and hatches battened.

Fourth. They are permanent attachments, and are not liable to damage or derangement during exercise

or heavy weather, or by loss of parts, as sometimes happens with the present arrangement of deck-plates and funnels.

The above plan was tried "many years ago, but owing to sea-water getting in, or for some other reason, they (the ventilators) were always kept closed, and their use finally abandoned."

Now, if the apertures were on the inside of the bulwarks, and high up, I am at a loss to know how sea-water could get into them, unless they were open during too bad weather, or while washing decks. In both cases, carelessness about closing them would cause the trouble. That cause, in the case of the patch on the fuse of a shell, would ruin the effect of the projectile; but I hardly think we shall abandon their use for that reason. We rather take measures to insure their removal from the fuses; and, by making certain men responsible for the closing of the ventilators, we could insure that end.

This plan has the clog of having once been attempted, I'm aware; but when we're only to cut a hole, and let foul air escape, why need we breathe it, because the captain of the after-guard forgot to close the ventilator when it was necessary? The plan is simple, easy of application, and its efficacy is practically demonstrated in every quarter of the globe in its application to dwellings.

A. L. S.

WEST POINT ASSOCIATIONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: So much has been said bearing upon West Point associations that the patient study of the "pros and cons," as developed in various communications to the JOURNAL, has caused the X. Q. M. to revert with sadness to the vivid memories he retains of an abortive attempt to establish a West Point association; and even now, time having softened the dark shade of sorrow into a subdued tint of gentle regret, he, speaking from experience, can say that the brilliance of its ascending "rocket" is counterbalanced by the matter-of-fact descent of its ultimate and resultant "stick."

He plucks his lute from a sage bush in a distant land, and chants to its rude accompaniment, unmindful of a distant and fatherly Polonius who may object to this "harping on his daughter."

CAMP WRIGHT, CAL., December 25, 1869.

THE "ASSOCIATION."

We met at first in Roe's Hotel,
That spot I still remember well;
In fact, our very bench could tell,
So dear it was to me.
Thereon we sat one summer day,
To while the dreamy hours away;
Surprising very 'twas, I say
How well we did agree

Beneath those spreading leafy trees,
Fanned by the music murmuring breeze.
Ah! yet my "mind's eye" well can seize
The picture! I remember
I thought "associations" ne'er
Had been so purely pleasant there—
A sweet face wreathed in golden hair,
My charming fellow-member.

Our meetings always concord ruled,
Discordant feelings careful schooled
Into entire submission!
And one another followed so
That "duty stern" called me to go
To wander with her to and fro
Among those fields Elysian

That bound the Point on north and east,
Association zeal increased
To mutual service render.
Alas! our routine did degrade
Business to pleasure; far we strayed,
And said association made
A "junta" very tender.

Fond memory, faithful, lingers yet,
With softened thought and sad regret,
And whispers, "Would we ne'er had met;"
For, parted now forever,
I have lone hours but to beguile—
The reflect of that golden smile,
That shone on me a little while
Beside the whispering river—

A ribbon blue, one golden curl,
All that she left, that lovely girl.
The whip it cracked, the wheels did whirl;
"Sine animo revertendi,"
Away my two weeks charmer went,
On future conquests madly bent,
And on forgetfulness intent,
While I—went on a "bender."

X. Q. M.

AWAITING ORDERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I would like to say a few words about the mustering out of officers who are "awaiting orders." If Congress will look at this subject in the proper light, I do not think they will pass any bill that will muster out a single officer. In the first place, there are a great many officers who should be retired from active service on account of wounds and old age. Then at every post in the United States service there has to be an acting assistant quartermaster and an assistant commissary of subsistence, and at almost every one of these posts he has to be detailed from some one of the companies there, so leaving that company with one officer short. Now why not detail for this duty officers who are "awaiting orders," instead of mustering them out of service? These might be taken from the captains. Then there might be attached to each company of infantry one first lieutenant, as brevet second lieutenants are now, to

receive the same pay as the latter; as soon as there is a vacancy in their grade, assign the senior first lieutenant to fill it. In this way every officer would be on duty according to his grade in one year's time.

But one officer says: "It is all-important that the rule that cuts off all promotion should be removed as soon as possible, for no army can be efficient without holding out to the junior officers the hope of promotion." Well, if these officers do not like it, they can resign. I do not see that it is any worse for them to wait a short time before they are promoted, than it is to muster out those who have served a much longer time than they have. Before the war officers had to wait a long time before they received promotion; some of our highest officers had to wait from ten to fifteen years before they were captains, and I do not see as it is any worse for officers to wait now than it was then.

Next June there will be from thirty to fifty graduates from West Point, and there will be places found for them without any trouble. Should not officers who have served ever since the commencement of our late war be looked out for as well as those who never heard the sound of a musket except on a Fourth of July?

TIME WILL TELL.

CAVALRY TACTICS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Looking over some old files of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, I find in the number issued August 28, 1869, under the head of "Foreign Military Items," that "the committee" (board we should call it) "appointed to consider the changes necessary in the drill and tactics of the British infantry in consequence of the introduction of breech-loading arms, etc., has nearly finished its labors." And amongst the principal changes recommended are: "The rear rank is to be able to act as a front rank, so as to avoid all counter-marching, and a wider interval is to be allowed between the ranks," and "deployments and formations are to be made independently to either flank, without regard to whether the right or left may be in front." The other innovations recommended are unimportant, and most of them more corollaries of the two quoted than distinct propositions.

In what follows, my purpose is not to invite a revival of the effete discussion of double or single rank formation for cavalry, for the decision of that question is, no doubt, a foregone conclusion, as far as the U. S. cavalry is concerned; and I would go a great way to avoid such a discussion. It is simply to claim that this improvement or innovation (and I consider it a very important one) is not original with the British committee, or, to speak more correctly, was not first suggested by that committee. It was adopted as the basis of a new system of cavalry tactics more than a year before by the board of cavalry officers of the U. S. Army, and by them printed for private circulation and criticism.

Though the labors of that board were squelched, the subject is one of interest to every cavalry officer. The two principles announced, taken as a basis of tactics, give to cavalry, in double or single rank, all the facility and quickness that can be desired. You can move it in any direction on the instant, with the ease that you can move a ball on the table, and deploy it, or mass it, with the ease that you can open and shut a fan.

But the inestimable advantage is, that there is no confusion resulting from inversions, and none from having to consider whether right or left is in front. The only thing which officer or man has to recollect is, which is his right hand and which is his left; for the right or left of the line or column is always to the right or left hand of the trooper as he stands in the ranks. To show the importance of this, you may recollect, in Kinglake's "History of the Crimean War," General Scarlett, the veteran commander of the British cavalry, when passing across the field of Balaklava (whether in column of threes, platoons, or of squadrons, is not stated), encountered a heavy mass of Russian cavalry approaching his flank, and, wishing to wheel into line to confront them, had to call to his aide-de-camp to know whether the right or left was in front. Had the Russians charged at the moment of doubt, the British cavalry would have been routed.

The British system seems to contemplate widening the distance between the front and rear ranks. The board of U. S. cavalry officers assumed that the distance established by existing regulations for cavalry was sufficient; but, it is very likely, greater ease of movement in changing front might be attained by increasing the distance.

There are other differences between the British project and that of the American board, such as the former placing company officers in rear of the centres of companies, while the latter places them in front, etc., etc.—antagonisms due more to the difference in the arms of service, cavalry and infantry, than to any material differences in systems.

Upton's admirable system of tactics is based on a principle very nearly approaching, in its objects, that of making the rear rank act as the front rank, and the reverse. But, in that tactics, the object is attained by wheeling about by fours, always retaining the same front rank, with each set of fours standing in the line when facing to the rear in inverted order—a movement which cannot be executed conveniently, if at all, by sets of fours mounted in double ranks—while the British system is equally applicable to infantry or cavalry in two ranks. Time will show, possibly, that it may be convenient to go a step further than is gone in our infantry tactics, and adopt absolutely the principle that the British committee has recommended for infantry, and the American board, before referred to, recommended for cavalry.

E.

LEAVE of absence for ten days, to go beyond the limits of the Fourth Military District, was granted Brevet Major E. S. Ewing, first lieutenant Sixteenth Infantry, January 6th.

CHARLES H. GRAVES,

(Formerly Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Terry).
Real Estate Agent at Duluth, (Lake Superior), Minnesota. The new city, terminus of the Lake Superior and Mississippi, and Northern Pacific Railroad.

An opportunity for investments in Real Estate, unequalled since the early days of Chicago. Circulars sent free to any address.

ANY FIRST LIEUTENANT, AWAITING ORDERS (or on duty), who desires to serve at one of the most desirable posts in the North, may do so, by addressing with name and particulars, T. R. ANSEER, care of ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, N. Y.

A SECOND LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY, APPOINTED June 18, 1867, ranking fifth in his regiment, wishes to effect a transfer to the Cavalry. Address FORTRESS, care ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

TRANSFER.—A FIRST LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY, well up, and serving with his regiment on the Pacific Coast, would like to transfer with an Officer whose regiment is stationed in the "First Military District," or "Department of the Lakes." Address PACIFIC COAST, care of ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

TRANSFER.—A FIRST LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY, third on the list in his regiment, desires to transfer with a First Lieutenant of Artillery. Satisfactory inducements will be offered. Address RAVEN, care of ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

THERE remains no doubt that the restriction on the number of officers retired will soon be removed, and many officers now on the active list transferred to the retired list before any disbandment or discharge of supernumeraries.

Mr. STEVENS has introduced in the House of Representatives an important bill to provide a revisory board for the Navy and to regulate naval rank, the text of which we shall give next week. The bill creates the grades of medical and pay directors and engineer inspectors with the rank of captain and commander; surgeons, paymasters, and chief engineers rank with commanders; passed assistant surgeons, paymasters, and engineers will rank with lieutenants, and assistants with masters. No increase of pay is proposed in this measure. The chiefs of the staff bureaus are to have the rank of commodore, and their titles are changed to paymaster-general, surgeon-general, etc. Staff officers of over thirty-five years' service, when retired, will have the retired pay of commodore. The bill further provides that staff officers shall have no command out of their own departments.

The other action of Congress with reference to Army and Navy matters is unimportant. The question of the transfer of the Philadelphia Navy-yard to League Island is debated quite earnestly.

Mr. Lawrence has introduced a bill to amend the Homestead act, providing that soldiers may enter free of cost, under the Homestead laws, 160 acres of the alternate reserved sections along railroad grants, instead of 80 acres, as now limited; and that when any person enters for a homestead 160 acres of land, not mineral nor timbered, and only capable of cultivation by irrigation, he may, in addition, enter 160 acres of land not mineral and not capable of cultivation by irrigation, one-half of which may be timbered land; and that any person entitled to a homestead may enter three-quarter sections of lands incapable of cultivation by irrigation, not mineral nor timbered lands, only valuable for grazing, and with 80 acres of timbered land.

By direction of the President, the following assignments have been made: Brevet Major-General Charles H. Smith, colonel Nineteenth Infantry, to the command of the Department of Louisiana, according to his brevet rank of major-general; Colonel Joseph J. Reynolds (brevet major-general), late Twenty-sixth Infantry, to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, vice Colonel Joseph A. Mower (brevet major-general), deceased.

THE following account of a military ball at Fort Washington, Md., is sent us:

One of the most elegant and *recherche* entertainments it has ever been our pleasure to attend we witnessed at Fort Washington, Maryland, on the 4th of January, 1870. For a military ball, arranged and superintended entirely by enlisted men, it far surpassed our expectations. The ball-room and supper-room were very neatly trimmed with evergreens, which, by their tasteful arrangement, reflected great credit on the good taste of our soldier friends. A great number of ladies from Washington were there. The ball opened with a grand march at 8 P. M. At 1 A. M. we joined in the second grand march and went up stairs to supper. Here everything was arranged with neatness and precision; our national colors even predominating here. The supper was a very good one, composed of several different kinds of meats and all the delicacies of the season. The ball closed about 6 A. M. with the "Virginia Reel."

In leaving our soldier friends we congratulated them on their ball, for the perfect order and precision with which everything was carried on. In fact, it was one of the best regulated balls we ever attended, and we trust that when our boys at Fort Washington think of having another such entertainment they will not forget us.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1870.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly, in advance, at the office where received.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in a Post-Office money order, United States funds, or Quartermasters', Paymasters', or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH. Where none of these can be procured, send the money, but always in a registered letter. The registration fee has been reduced to fifteen cents, and the present registration system has been found by the postal authorities to be virtually an absolute protection against losses by mail. All postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

NAVIGATION SCHOOLS.

WE are gratified to find that some of our correspondents are reviving the idea of the advantage and necessity of schools of navigation. This subject has been brought before the public from time to time, with more or less earnestness, for years past, each new advocate taking almost the same position and covering with argument almost the same ground as those of his predecessor. Yet it is a subject so important that it cannot be too often presented.

Some mention having been made, in a late number of the JOURNAL, of the navigation schools of England, let us add a few remarks in the same connection. We are mainly indebted for our facts to an article in Barnard's "American Journal of Education" for March, 1865. The schools referred to are intended primarily for the special scientific and practical instruction in navigation and seamanship of masters and mates in the merchant service, but are calculated, indirectly and largely, to increase the efficiency and safety of the military marine in time of war. For both purposes the English Government is engaged in directing and aiding a system of instruction which, in its organization, management, and methods, is well worthy of the study of our Naval authorities and of the navigation interests of the mercantile community.

For a number of years past there had been in operation in England small private schools for instruction in navigation. These were maintained mostly by private patronage. In 1853 the English Government, through a branch of the education department, came to the aid of the small schools. "To introduce system, to give employment to a large number of well-qualified teachers of navigation, to elevate and improve the attainments and character of British masters, mates, and seamen, and indirectly, but largely, increase the supply for the Royal Navy in time of war, the Government determined to encourage local effort in establishing nautical schools." With this view the Marine Department of the Board of Trade had established two schools prior to 1853, one in London and the other in Liverpool, and an arrangement had been made with the Admiralty by which it was believed five or six pupil-teachers who had completed their term of instruction at the Royal Naval School at Greenwich would be able to attend the scientific courses in the metropolitan schools of science and art, and be instructed in those sciences which would better fit them to become masters of schools of navigation in the seaport towns.

In 1854 the Trinity House, in Hull, reorganized its old school of navigation, after the plan of the Royal Naval School at Greenwich, with two divisions—the lower for a class of boys who needed elementary instruction, and the upper for boys in the technical studies of a seafaring life. Up to 1862 fifteen such schools had been established, giving instruction to three thousand persons, and all of them enlisting local co-operation and individual payment with Government aid. The fees are six shillings a week for masters and mates, sixpence for seamen, and apprentices are admitted free.

There is another class of nautical schools for destitute boys, which is aided by Government, through the Ragged School Society, and kept on

board ship. The *Akbar*, frigate, is a reformatory schoolship at Liverpool, and has about one hundred boys. The *Venus*, frigate, is in charge of the Marine Society, is anchored near Woolwich, and is a school ship for destitute lads, of which she has about one hundred and forty. In the former, supported partly by local contributions and partly by the Government grant of one shilling a day for each boy, the expense of the establishment is probably reduced to as low a figure as possible. The Marine Society, however, is a corporation which can afford to be more liberal. The following will give an idea of the expenses of each boy per annum:

	Akbar.	Venus.
Food.....	£10 0	£13 10
Clothes.....	4 0	6 00
Management.....	10 0	10 10
	£24 0	£30 00

The following extract is taken from the report of Captain RYDER, R. N., on the condition and management of navigation schools, and the reasons assigned by him for fostering these schools are so applicable to our own country that we give the quotation in full, as the best argument that could be advanced for the establishment of these schools in our great commercial centres. Captain RYDER says:

The Government is very anxious to raise the tone of the commercial marine for the following reasons:

Because the commercial marine supplies, even in time of peace, a considerable number of men to the Royal Navy; and because in time of war we should have to rely upon it almost entirely to enable us to man our ships when our reserves were exhausted, which would soon be the case in a naval war.

Because on the efficiency of our commercial marine depends, to a great extent, our position as a commercial country; and on our position as the greatest commercial country rests our supremacy among European nations.

Because to the commercial marine is intrusted every year an immense amount of valuable property: want of skill, intelligence, and readiness of resource largely increases the yearly loss of this property.

Because to the commercial marine every year are intrusted the lives of a large and increasing number of her Majesty's subjects: want of skill, intelligence, and readiness of resource largely increases the yearly loss of life at sea.

Because the commercial marine consists of more than 200,000 persons, and is, therefore, an important portion of the nation, considering it numerically.

Because the commercial marine represents England, its religion, laws, customs, and habits, in every foreign country; and it is desirable that our representatives should cease to exhibit (as is now frequently the case) the worst side of the national character. Large numbers of the sailors in our commercial marine are at present neither good men nor good sailors, but are disorderly, addicted to drink, inefficient at sea, and all but useless in harbor. Many of them who reach the rank of mate and master compare disadvantageously in general knowledge with the mates and masters of foreign vessels. There are, of course, numerous brilliant exceptions. They are to be found chiefly in the service of the large ship-owners. In knowledge of seamanship English masters and mates need not fear a comparison with those of any other nation.

The Government, anxious to raise the tone of the commercial marine, has endeavored to purify the stream at its source, by the creation or support of navigation schools, in order that, as soon as possible, by the introduction of well-educated lads, its character may be elevated and improved. The navigation schools referred to are supported by fees, by local subscriptions, and by aid from the Department of Science and Art. Their object is to offer instruction in the scientific branches of an education specially adapted to the nautical profession.

In commencing an investigation into the present position and prospects of the navigation schools, it is evidently advisable to ascertain the number of vacancies that occur annually in the commercial marine: these vacancies are occasioned by death, desertion, and change of profession. It is much to be desired that these vacancies should all be filled by well-educated English, Scotch, and Irish lads, for in time of war we could only recruit from the commercial marine those sailors who are British subjects.

These arguments, as we have said, are in the main singularly applicable to our own case. But with us there have always been two prominent difficulties in the way of effecting any project of this kind, growing out of defects in the organization of the two Governmental departments under which the subject could be properly brought. In the Treasury Department there should be a bureau of commerce, as wisely recommended to Congress by the National Board of Trade lately sitting at Richmond. Such a bureau could very well take cognizance of these and kindred matters, and undoubtedly would do so. Under the present arrangement the Secretary of the Treasury has too much to do

in attending to the finances of the country to give much consideration to its commerce.

In the Navy Department we have heretofore had no executive who understood the wants of the service, or who could take a comprehensive view of Naval administration. Nor has there ever been a properly-organized bureau for seamen in that department.

As the business of these bureaus increased, as it would from year to year, they should be subdivided, and each branch placed under officers who evince a taste for that particular business. Let us take, for example, the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting. Its able chief would no doubt be glad to initiate many measures for the benefit of our seamen, and, prompted by his deep religious feelings, he would probably enter with zeal into any scheme which had for its object the education and christianization of hundreds of our poor destitute boys who are now left to ignorance and vice; but his multifarious duties preclude an exclusive attention to any one subject. Now, let his bureau be divided into two distinct branches, and let the present talented and energetic assistant in that bureau be assigned to duty as head of the branch taking cognizance of seamen and apprentices (for the latter should come under this bureau instead of that of navigation), and we fearlessly predict that a broad and solid foundation would soon be laid for a comprehensive system of nautical education. Or, having a plan mapped out for him, there are few who would follow it out with such intelligence, fidelity, and zeal for the public service.

Of the two difficulties, therefore, which have in former years stood in the way of popular nautical education, one is already removed by an intelligent Naval administration, and the other Congress will no doubt remove during the present session. Without presuming to offer any particular plan of action, we beg leave to submit the following points as worthy of consideration:

1. To establish at once, under carefully selected officers, a judicious system of training boys for the Navy.

2. To give practical encouragement to the New York and Boston reformatory school ships by allowing them to repair and refit every year at our Navy-yards; and, when applied for by well-organized societies, to lend our old ships of war as school ships for the merchant service.

3. To procure the passage of an act of Congress requiring all officers of the merchant marine to possess "certificates of competency," to be granted by a board of impartial examiners. This will cause a demand for a certain kind of instruction which will at once call into existence navigation schools to supply the demand. These schools would be for the better class of boys and mates, and for the higher branches of nautical studies. As for instructors in navigation and its cognate branches, a difficulty experienced by England in the beginning, who so well qualified to start the system as the graduates of our Naval Academy? They could occupy such posts with honor until the system should be so matured as to produce its own instructors, just as the Naval Academy is now doing.

The movement to procure the passage of the act above referred to should be generated in the Treasury Department, but as the Navy is directly interested in the matter and should supply instructors, instruments, etc., etc., to start the first schools, the particular bureaus in each department might very well co-operate in such an important work.

But the first and second points require no act of Congress; nothing, we confidently believe, but that the subject should be properly brought before the present enlightened Secretary of the Navy and his distinguished coadjutor, to whom we earnestly commend the whole subject for its national importance.

An effort is being made to persuade the Navy Department to give the repairing of the steam machinery of several of our naval vessels to an outside machine shop. We do not think it is likely to succeed under the present administration of naval affairs: first, because there is no good reason for taking this work outside of the Navy-yards,

where it can be done to the best advantage; and second, because the parties applying for it have already been unpleasantly associated with a scheme in connection with our Navy, under the former administration, which attracted the unfavorable investigation of Congress. Repairing is not the kind of work that should be done outside of the Navy-yards, as it is precisely the line of business for which the skill at the disposal of the Government, in such establishments, is specially adapted. The construction of new work from new designs is quite a different matter.

A BILL for the reorganization of the Army, which is understood to have the approval of the Secretary of War and of the General, has been prepared at the War Department, and is now under consideration by the Committee on Military Affairs of the House. The bill differs in no essential feature from the recommendations made by General SHERMAN in his late report, and, we suppose, may be fairly considered as the War Department plan for settling the vexatious question of what to do with the five hundred and odd supernumerary officers left without commands. The bill proposes:

1. To add two companies to every infantry regiment, and to give two first lieutenants to each company of infantry and cavalry, and two majors to each regiment of whatever arm, which would add five to the infantry regiments, and take one from the regiments of cavalry and artillery which now have three each. The effect of this would be to give the three arms of the service the same regimental organization.

2. To authorize the Secretary of War to designate such officers now serving with the regiments under the present organization as he wishes to retain in the new organization—all not so selected to be placed on the same footing with officers now supernumerary—and then to convene a board of three general officers to examine into the character, services, etc., of all supernumeraries, and report a list to be retained in the Army under the new organization—all not so reported to be mustered out at once.

3. To repeal the present limit upon the size of the retired list, and fix the maximum number of officers to be retired at 250, which would give an opportunity of retiring a large proportion of the officers of the late Veteran Reserves.

4. To prohibit future appointments of extra lieutenants as regimental adjutants and quartermasters; to provide a veterinary surgeon for each cavalry regiment; to give a chaplain to each regiment of cavalry, artillery, and infantry; and to abolish the office of post chaplain.

5. To repeal the law prohibiting appointments and promotions in the several staff corps.

6. To give to subalterns acting as quartermasters and commissaries at posts ten dollars a month extra, at posts where there are two companies or less, and twenty dollars where the garrison consists of more than two companies.

It is almost unnecessary to say that it may be regarded as certain that no plan looking to the increase of the Army, either by the creation of new regiments or by adding new companies to old ones, has the remotest chance of becoming a law. We doubt if a single senator or member of the House of any prominence could be found to advocate a measure sure to be exceedingly unpopular with the people.

Some provision for a board to revise the Army list seems likely to be adopted; and the proposed extension of the retired list meets with favor, as also does Senator WILSON's proposition to give a gratuity of one year's pay and allowances to officers mustered out, though even this measure will, of course, be opposed by all the fanatical economists in Congress.

"I THINK you do a little bit of injustice (unwittingly)," writes an officer to the Editor of this journal, "to Lieutenant JOHNSON, dismissed by court-martial, and just renominated by the President. I was his counsel on trial, and his conviction was a most astonishing thing. General HOLT, in reviewing the case, said: 'The sentence of the Court ought to be reviewed, and the officer re-

turned to duty without a stain on his character.' He was, nevertheless, dismissed. I presume that now the President is making good what he sees has been an unjust act to Mr. JOHNSON." We publish with great pleasure this statement in regard to Mr. JOHNSON, the correctness of which is certified by the action of the President. General GRANT has, no doubt, equally good reason for his action in the other cases referred to; but, in view of the anomalous position in which so large a number of our officers have been placed by the recent acts of consolidation, it is not surprising that they should be disposed to question any act which still further lessens their chance of retaining their positions in the Army.

"We do not have promotion from the ranks," exclaims DONN PIATT, speaking of West Point in one of his characteristically impudent letters. "We have no ranks to promote from. Our system was modelled after the English, where aristocrats are born to command. As we have no aristocracy, we sought to create one, and so established West Point. We have succeeded magnificently in the aristocrat. These gentlemen swell, and strut, and look about them as if the Almighty ought to be thankful that they were on hand in good health. I will set them up against any bloated aristocrats in Europe for swell and strut, but I won't answer for the pedigree. Our aristocrats are selected by Congressmen, and as the M. C. is a politician, looking to his own success, he gives the place to the son of the most influential of his constituents. Alas! the most influential is apt to be the widest distributor of drinks—and then comes in your corner grocery. We have the aristocracy, but we are without the successful officer. And why? Because with all pedagogues at West Point or elsewhere the net result of scholarship is the accumulation of facts that comes of a good memory." The nature of the West Point exclusiveness, which controls our Army, according to the assertion of such scribblers as this DONN PIATT, is well illustrated by a reference to the last Army Register. There we find recorded the names of 2,771 officers in all, of whom but 622 ever enjoyed the advantages of the Military Academy, or less than one in four; and, if we leave out of the count the 114 officers of engineers, the number is reduced to about one in six. So far from there being no promotion from the ranks, a comparison of Colonel HENRY's Record of Civilian Appointments with the Army Register shows that there are between seven hundred and eight hundred officers in our Army who entered the military service as private soldiers—twenty or twenty-five per cent. more than the entire number of West Point graduates. Of these, 339 are entered upon the Register as appointed directly from the ranks of the Regular Army. In the infantry and cavalry there are more officers appointed from the ranks than from the Military Academy; and in the infantry those who first entered the service as privates outnumber the Academy graduates nearly three to one.

Of the 16 general officers, two are from civil life. The Adjutant-General's Department has five appointees from civil life, and the Subsistence Department six, out of a total of 29 in each; the Quartermaster's, 54 out of 86; the Pay Department, 51 out of 63. The 184 doctors and the 29 chaplains are, of course, all civilians; while the 114 members of the Engineer Corps are necessarily graduates of the Academy. The cavalry has 68 appointees from the ranks of the Regular Army, and in all 109, or more, who first saw service as enlisted men, to 65 from the Academy, and 126 other appointments. In the infantry, not one officer in eight is a graduate of the Military Academy. These figures will, no doubt, be affected somewhat by the recent consolidation. In the artillery the number of graduates exceeds the number of civilian appointees, though even here they are in a minority of the whole, there being fifty artillery officers who first saw service as enlisted men.

These are the facts. They are sufficiently damaging to the rhetoric of DONN PIATT. But his letters travel further than the Army Register; and those who read them are but little concerned to know the truth.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, October 19, 1869.)

SIR: Since the last annual report was made of the inspection branch of the Army, the stations and employment of the inspectors-general and of the assistant inspectors-general have been as follows, viz.:

Inspector-General R. B. Marcy was on duty at the headquarters of the Military Division of the Missouri, supervising the inspection branch of the service in that command until March 15th, when, by General Orders No. 12, Headquarters of the Army, series of 1869, he was transferred to Washington, and placed in charge of the Inspector-General's office in the War Department.

Inspector-General D. B. Sackett was on duty in the Department of the Cumberland until October 29, 1868, when he was transferred to the Military Division of the Atlantic, where he has continued on duty ever since. This officer has been occupied the greater portion of the year in making thorough inspections of the numerous forts, arsenals, and stations within the limits of the commands where he has served.

Inspector-General Edmund Schriver was in charge of the Inspector-General's office in the War Department until relieved by Inspector-General Marcy. He has also been continued on duty as the inspector of the Military Academy, and has made two thorough inspections of that institution and of the post of West Point during the year. He has also acted as staff officer under the direction of the Secretary of War.

Inspector-General James A. Hardie was on duty at the headquarters of the Army as presiding member of the Board of Claims in the War Department, instituted by Special Orders No. 143, War Department, Adjutant-General's office, of June 16, 1868, until April 26, 1869, when he was transferred to the Military Division of the Missouri, where he has since continued on duty. He has, under the instructions of the Lieutenant-General commanding, made an inspection of the condition of affairs in the country recently assigned to the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians, and has supervised the inspection service in the extended Division of the Missouri.

Assistant Inspector-General N. H. Davis was on duty in the District of New Mexico until December 23, 1868, when, pursuant to General Orders No. 284, Headquarters of the Army, of November 23, 1868, he proceeded to the headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, was assigned to duty in the Department of the Missouri, and has continued on duty there up to the present time. This officer has been engaged the greater part of the year in inspections and investigations at military posts and camps throughout that extended department, and collecting information in regard to Indian raids upon the borders of Kansas, the destitution of the settlers, and their necessities for government aid resulting therefrom.

Assistant Inspector-General James Totten was on duty in the Department of the East until General Halleck took command of the Military Division of the South, when he was transferred to that division. He has made thorough inspections of the troops and forts in the Department of the East, and has been actively engaged.

Assistant Inspector-General Roger Jones has been on duty under the orders of the commander of the Military Division of the Pacific, and has been actively occupied the greater part of the year in making extended and laborious tours of inspection through Arizona and other parts of that extended division. This officer's inspections have been thorough, and his reports have furnished much valuable information.

Assistant Inspector-General Absalom Baird was on duty at the headquarters Department of the Lakes until October 1, 1868, when he was transferred to the Department of Dakota. He has recently made an extended tour of inspection through Montana and upon the upper Missouri River in company with the department commander, and has made an important report of the same.

Assistant Inspector-General E. H. Ludington was on duty in the Department of the South until April 12, 1869, when he was transferred to the Military Division of the Pacific, where he now is. He has been actively occupied during the year, and has made several tours of inspection in the Departments of the South and Alaska, which his reports show to have been thorough.

Besides the organizations that have been supplied with regular inspectors, eight departments and three military districts have been furnished with acting inspectors. During the year one colonel, five lieutenant-colonels, seven majors, fifteen captains, and four first lieutenants have, from time to time, been so employed.

The commanders of extensive divisions and departments, like some of those upon the frontier, can seldom find sufficient time to leave the business connected with their headquarters and travel several thousands of miles in wagons to inspect all the posts throughout the limits of their widely-dispersed commands, and the only other means they have for obtaining correct and continuous information in regard to the manner the service is conducted at distant posts is through the agency and reports of competent and reliable inspectors.

As the office of the supervising inspector-general at the headquarters of the Army was only established in 1863, and as the working of this branch of the service has, from time to time, been somewhat modified and changed to meet the exigencies and requirements disclosed by practical observation, it may not be deemed inappropriate to notice briefly some of the more prominent features of the present system in illustration of its value as an adjunct of the Army organization.

All inspecting officers are especially under the direction of the commanders to whose staffs they are attached, only receiving instructions from their seniors in the same branch of the service and in the same commands relative to the details of performing their duties. They are required to make such inspections and investigations as in the judgment of their commanders are from time to time required, and copies of all their reports, except such as are of a strictly confidential character, are transmitted through the different intervening headquarters

to this office, with the action that has been taken by each commander for the rectification of such evils or irregularities as have been brought to their attention in accordance thereon. They are then carefully examined by me and extracts taken from them of all matters that should be brought to the notice of the authorities at the headquarters of the Army, and these are referred to the proper officers for their information and action.

The Secretary of War, the General-in-Chief, and the chiefs of bureaus of the War Department are thus kept advised of all matters that require their attention at every military post and station within the limits of our entire possessions. The reports are then filed away in this office, where convenient reference can be had to them at all times.

Under existing regulations and orders inspectors are the only officers authorized to inspect public property, with a view to its condemnation, which duty alone involves a great amount of labor and time.

The results of the inspections and reports that have been made during the last year have been to discover and bring to the notice of the proper authorities the qualifications of different officers to fill the positions that have been assigned them; the condition of the troops in regard to discipline, drill, and efficiency; whether duty has been neglected; laws, regulations, or orders violated; public property misapplied, lost, or wantonly destroyed; whether there have been extravagant or unnecessary expenditures of public money, stores, or material; and the personal responsibility for all irregularities and abuses, with suggestions to superior authorities for remedial action.

The reports of the different inspectors show that through their efforts and agency, sustained and enforced by their commanders, there has been continued improvement in the discipline and efficiency of the troops, as well as the promotion of a more discriminating and careful regard for the economical application of public money and property. As an evidence of this I quote the following indorsement upon the annual report of the assistant inspector-general attached to the headquarters Military Division of the Pacific:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,"

"SAN FRANCISCO, September 28, 1869."

"The information and suggestions of Colonel Jones have been of great value and importance, and on them are based much of the action taken by the department commander. His reports in regard to a more economical administration of affairs at remote posts, as yet unvisited by the department commander, have resulted in great saving to the Government."

"E. O. C. ORD,"

"Brigadier and Brevet Major-General commanding."

The commander of the division, Major General George H. Thomas, who forwards this to the headquarters of the Army, invites attention to the foregoing indorsement.

The troops at many of their stations throughout the United States, for a considerable time after the close of the rebellion, received but little instruction in drilling, and the excuse for the omission generally was, that the great amount of labor required of the men in building and repairing barracks, and other necessary work, gave them no time for military exercises.

This, however, has, to a great extent, been rectified during the last two years through the inspectors, who have enjoined upon the commanders of posts the absolute necessity, before every other consideration, of instructing their troops in tactics, which has generally been enforced by superior authority.

The number of regular inspectors-general and assistants is, under the existing organization, so inadequate to meet the requirements of the service, that it would hardly be possible for them to perform the other duties enjoined upon them, and properly inspect every military post and command once within the period of a year; whereas these inspections should be made, as in the English and some other well-appointed European armies, at least twice a year. It is true that through the agency of acting inspectors the inspections have usually been made as often as semi-annually; but it is, in my judgment, questionable if the existing policy of detailing officers temporarily from the line for this duty is conducive to the best interests of the service. My reasons for this are as follows: The officers of the inspection department in the regular establishment are required to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the regulations and laws for the government of the Army in all its various branches. They are generally men who have had experience in field and garrison service, and are, from habits of observation, acquired in frequent inspections, and their familiarity with the usages and details of the different arms of the service, better qualified to judge of the condition of the personnel and materiel of the Army, and more competent to recommend suitable remedies for the suppression of evils, than an officer would be whose experience, for the most part, had been limited to only one branch of the service. Besides, inspections would be made with greater facility and uniformity by practised officers who have made this their speciality and business. Moreover, the regular inspectors, only serving with particular commanders for a limited period, would not be so likely to become identified with their policy or wishes, which fact would tend to render them more independent, if it became necessary to report matters reflecting upon the administrative acts or qualifications of those commanders; while, on the other hand, the officers temporarily detailed from the line might be influenced in their action by the fear of displeasing their commanders and being deprived of a position they might desire to retain.

The majority of the commissioned officers in the existing army establishment are young men who have seen but little service, and they require the supervision and instruction which officers of more rank and experience can alone impart to them. If, therefore, field officers are detailed from the line for inspectors, great detriment to their regiments might ensue from their absence. If, on the other hand, officers of junior grades

are selected for this service, neither they nor their opinions would, as a general rule, command much respect from the troops.

In view of the foregoing considerations, I very respectfully recommend an increase in the number of assistant inspectors-general to an extent sufficient to furnish an officer of the regular establishment for each military division and department, excepting the Departments of the Lakes and Alaska, which contain so few troops that they may, when necessary, be inspected by an officer of the bureau attached to the headquarters of the division.

This would require six additional appointments, which, in the first instance, would slightly augment the expense of sustaining the present establishment, but would ultimately, in my judgment, greatly promote efficiency and economy.

R. B. MARCY,
Inspector-General.

The Adjutant-General of the Army.

OBITUARY.

CAPTAIN A. H. STANTON.

THE following obituary of the late Captain Alexander H. Stanton, First U. S. Cavalry, is sent us, clipped from a Wheeling (W. Va.) newspaper:

Captain Alexander Hamilton Stanton, son of the Hon. B. Stanton, of this city, who died at his father's house on Sunday last (January 2d), merits something more than the simple announcement of his death. He was born at Bellefontaine, Ohio, March 9, 1838, graduated at Yale College in 1859, and commenced the study of the law in his father's office.

At the first meeting held for raising troops to suppress the rebellion, on the 19th of April, 1861, he enrolled his name as the first volunteer from Logan county, Ohio, and was assigned with his company to the Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was enlisted for three months. At the expiration of this term he received a captain's commission in the Sixteenth U. S. Infantry. He was assigned to the recruiting service until March, 1863, when he joined the army under General Rosecrans with his regiment, at Murfreesborough, Tenn., and participated in all the battles of that campaign until the 19th of September, when he was taken prisoner at the battle of Chickamauga. He remained a prisoner in Libby prison between four and five months, when he was exchanged. After his return from Libby in April, 1864, he joined his regiment near Chattanooga, and being the ranking captain present in one of the battalions of that regiment, he was for a time in command of the battalion. He participated in all the battles of General Sherman's campaign of 1864, from Chattanooga to Atlanta. He was afterward transferred from the infantry to the cavalry service, and commissioned as a lieutenant in the First Cavalry. After the surrender of General Lee he was ordered to Texas, and returned to Washington and Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in the fall or winter of 1865. In the fall of 1866 he was sent with his regiment to Fort Lapwai, Idaho Territory; from thence in the spring of 1867 to Camp Harney, in Oregon. In December, 1868, he was ordered with a portion of his regiment to Camp Grant, in Arizona. Here he took the diarrhoea, which continued until his death. When he left Ohio in the fall of 1866, he took with him his wife and child, then about two years old, who were with him in his subsequent service. While he was in the West he was almost constantly engaged in expeditions against the Indians. He received his present rank as captain for gallantry in an action with the Indians in Oregon. After his attack with diarrhoea at Camp Grant about the 1st of July last, he remained there until he was advised by his surgeon that he could not recover without a change of climate. As soon as he could obtain leave of absence from the officer commanding the department, which was about the last of September, he started with his wife and child in an ambulance for the coast, a distance of seven hundred miles, greatly enfeebled by disease, through a desert, uninhabited country, and were thirty-three days on the way to the coast at Los Angeles. There he took a steamer to San Francisco, and from thence to Ohio by rail. He arrived there about the middle of November, greatly enfeebled by fatigue and disease. After resting there a week he was brought to the residence of his father in this place. In addition to the diarrhoea which was the disease with which he was originally attacked, it created dropsy of the abdomen.

He was a man of fine intelligence, possessing kindness of heart and social qualities which made him a universal favorite wherever he was known.

THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

On Saturday morning, 8th inst., the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans was celebrated by the Old Veterans of 1812, in the new Court House building, in New Orleans. Captain William T. Elder, vice-president, occupied the chair, and John H. Frick, Esq., acted as secretary.

The roll was called, and thirty-nine members answered. This was thirty-five less than at the Fourth of July meeting. William S. Smith was elected a member of the association.

Colonel John Thomas, of the Executive Committee, reported the following:

Since our last meeting several of our members and a large number of soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, not members of this Association, have departed this life. Our members are rapidly diminishing, and the time is not far distant when this Association, around which cluster so many pleasant recollections, will be among the things that were, at least so far as relates to the original members. We trust, however, that their sons, who, by our constitution, are entitled to membership, will fill the void and preserve it in existence for many years to come.

The committee offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the greatly diminished number of surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, and of the pressing necessities of

many of them, we again press upon Congress the necessity and justice of making provision for the few surviving soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and the widows of such as are deceased, and most earnestly ask that Congress may pass a bill at its present session affording them relief in their declining years.

The following deaths since July 4, 1869, were reported:

Jacob Kemmerer, aged 80 years; Henry Smith, 81; William Craig, 83; John W. Claghorn, 81; George White, 85; George E. Ziegler, 78; John Butcher, 77; General Henry K. Craig, U. S. A.; Levi K. Dover, 77; George Zink, 87; Captain Henry B. Root, 70; Rear Admiral Charles Stewart, U. S. N., 93; General John E. Wool, U. S. A.; Charles Brockerman; Anthony Freed, 81; Henry Williamson, 77; Samuel Scattergood, 80; Israel R. Ball, U. S. N., 80; James Ferguson, U. S. N., 81; Major John Jones, 83.

Deaths reported January 8, 1869, 15; February 22, 11; July 4, 15; January 8, 1870, 20; making 61 deaths during that period.

Colonel John Thompson then read General Jackson's Farewell Address.

A discussion arose in regard to the Pension bill which had passed the House of Representatives, and was defeated in the Senate by one vote, at the last session of Congress.

Mr. Frick offered the following:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to adopt such measures as they may deem expedient to urge the passage of a bill at the present session of Congress, granting pensions to the few remaining soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and the widows of those deceased.

This was unanimously adopted. A badge was presented and adopted to be ready for the members on the 2d of February, 1870. Adjourned.

[From Chambers's Journal.]

SEA SONGS.

I ONCE heard an old salt remark that a good shanty was the best bar in the capstan; and he spoke truly. A good voice and a new and stirring chorus are worth an extra hand on board a merchantman, which, as a rule, is manned with the least possible number that the law allows, and often goes to sea short-handed, even according to the parsimonious calculations of its owners. The only way the heavier work can be done at all is by each man doing his utmost at the same moment. This is regulated by the shanty, the true song of the "toilers of the sea." It is, not recreation; it is an essential part of the work on shipboard. It is the shanty that mast-heads the top-sail yards when making sail; it starts and weighs the anchor; it brings down the main-tack with a will; it loads and unloads cargo; it keeps the pumps going; in fact, it does all the work where unison and strength are required. A good shanty is to the sailor what the pibroch is to the Highlander—in- vigorating, soul-stirring. At the capstan, on the top-sail halliards, in port and at sea, in calm and in storm, the ropes run smoother, the work is done quicker, when some twenty strong voices sing:

"Haul the bowline, the fore and main top bowline;
Haul the bowline, the bowline haul;
Haul the bowline, the bowline haul;
Haul the bowline, the bowline haul."

I remember well one dirty black night in the channel, beating up for the Mersey against a stiff breeze, coming on deck near midnight, just as the ship was put about. When a ship is tacking, the tack and sheets (ropes which confine the clews, or lower corners of the sails) are let run, in order that the yards may be swung round to meet the altered position of the ship. They then must be hauled taut again, and belayed, or secured, in order to keep the sails in their places, and to prevent them from shaking. When the ship's head comes up in the wind, the sail is for a moment or two edgewise to it, and then is the nice moment, as soon as the head-sails fairly fill, when the main-yard and the yard above it can be swung readily, and the tacks and sheets hauled in. If the ship is short-handed, or the crew slow at their work, and the sails get fairly filled on the new tack, it is a fatiguing piece of work enough to "board" the tacks and sheets, as it is called. The crew are pulling at one end of the rope, but the gale is tugging at the other. The best plan in such cases is to put the helm down a little, and set the sails shaking again until they can be trimmed properly.

It was just at such a time I came on deck as above mentioned. Being near eight bells, the watch on deck had not been over smart, and the consequence was that our big main-course was flying out overhead with a might that shook the ship from stem to stern. The flaps of the mad canvas were like the thumps of a giant's fist upon a big drum. The sheets were jerking at the belaying pins, the blocks rattling in sharp snappings like castanets. You could hear the hiss and seething of the sea alongside, and see it flash by in sudden white patches of phosphorescent foam, while all overhead was black with the flying scud. Our second mate, a Yankee, was stamping his feet with vexation, and, without any regard for his *h's*, was storming away at the men. "An' somely the weather main brace there; an' somely, I tell you! Now, then, what the — are you all standing there for? Alf a dozen of you clap on to the main sheet. Here, 'look alive! Down with 'im. 'Andy there! 'Aul 'im in.' But although he ran through all the most forcible expressions in his vocabulary, the sail wouldn't come. "Give us a song, boys," cried out our old skipper, who had just come on deck. "Pull with a will, boys; all together, boys." Then a strong voice sang out:

"Haul the bowline, the bowline, the bowline;
Haul the bowline, the bowline haul;
Haul the bowline, Polly is my darling;
Haul the bowline, the bowline haul."

At the last word "haul" in each couplet, every man threw his whole strength into the pull—all singing in chorus with a quick explosive sound. And so jump by jump the sheet was at last hauled taut. I dare say this description will be considered spun out by a sea-faring man; but landsmen like to hear of the sea and its ways; and, as more fresh-water sailors read this

Journal than sea-water ones, I have told them of one shanty and its time and place.

The above is what we call a hauling shanty. Shanties are of two kinds—those sung at the capstan, and those sung when hauling on a rope. In the former the metre is longer, and they are generally of a more pathetic nature. To those who have heard it, as the men run round the capstan, bringing up the anchor for the English mud, of a ship outward bound for a two years' trip, perhaps never to return, what can be more sad or touching, although sung with a good will:

"To the Liverpool docks we'll bid adieu;
To Suke, and Ball, and Polly too;
The anchor's weighed, the sails unfurled;
We are bound to cross the watery world.
Hurrah! we're outward bound!
Hurrah! we're outward bound!"

More stirring is the following:

"Steer, boys, steer for California, O;
There's plenty of gold in the land, I'm told,
On the banks of the Sacramento."

There is an air of romance about California, the Brazils, and Mexico, that has a peculiar charm for Jack; and he has made them the subject of many a favorite shanty, as Rio Grande, Valparaiso, Round the Horn, and Santa Anna. Rio Grande is perhaps the greatest favorite of this description of songs; but all the beauty lies in the mournful air:

"To Rio Grande we're bound away; away to Rio;
Then fare you well, my pretty young girls;
We're bound to the Rio Grande."

The deeds of the buccaneers of old are held in great admiration by sailors—ballads descriptive of piracies, of murders by cruel captains, and of mutinies, with a sprinkling of sea-fights dating from the last war with France and America.

I remember once hearing a good shanty on board a Glasgow boat; something like the following was the chorus:

"Highland day, and off she goes,
Off she goes with a flying fore-top-sail
Highland day, and off she goes."

It was one of the most spirited things imaginable, when well sung; and when applied to the topsail halliards, brought the yards up in grand style.

We now come to the hauling shanties. First there is the hand-over-hand song, in very quick time; then the long-pull song. When there are a number of men—perhaps twenty or thirty—pulling on a rope, the reader will perceive that, to be effective, the pull must be made unanimously; this is secured by the shanty, the pull being made at some particular word in the chorus. For instance, in the following verse, each repetition of the word "handy" is the signal for a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together:

"Oh, shake her up, and away we'll go,
So handy, my girls, so handy;
Up aloft from down below,
So handy, my girls, so handy."

For heavier work, or when hands are few, one of longer metre is used, such as "Land O, Boys, Land O; Haul away, my Josey; O long Storm, storm along, stormy."

These are some of the working songs of the sea. They are not chosen for their sense, but for their sound; they must contain good mouth-filling words, with the vowels in the right place, and the rhythmic ietus at proper distance for chest and hand to keep true time; and this is why the seaman beats the wind in a trial of strength. The wind may whistle, but it cannot sing; the sailor seldom whistles at sea, but always sings.

Besides the working-day songs, there are others for the fore-castle and dog watches, such as Dibdin's, Barry Cornwall's, Tom Campbell's, Allan Cunningham's, Gay's, Shields's, Stevens's, and others.

There is no doubt that the inimitable sea songs of Charles Dibdin have done much towards keeping up the *esprit de corps* of our British sailors; they are, in fact, an inheritance which the nation will never, it is hoped, undervalue. Whatever form naval warfare may hereafter assume, however the technicalities of the maritime profession may be altered, the spirit of the English seaman will be unchanged. He will be the same hearty, fearless, generous, and simple being that Dibdin describes him. He will love his country and his flag with the same ardor; reverence his ship in the same way, whether it is propelled by wind or steam; and adore his "Bonny Kate" or "Charming Nancy" in the same enthusiastic fashion. Not only, however, have these songs been popular with seamen, but they have obtained a deep hold on the national heart. There are few who are not familiar with some at least of Dibdin's songs, fewer who have not at least heard of those pathetic ballads, "Poor Tom Bowling," "Twas in the Good Ship," or that famous ditty "Twas post-meridian half-past four." How thoroughly wise, good, brave, and gentle are the sentiments expressed in the ballad of "Poor Jack":

"I heard our good chaplain palaver one day
About souls, heaven, mercy, and such;
And, my timbers! what lingo he'd coil and belay;
Why, 'twas all one to me as High Dutch!
But he said how a sparrow can't founder, d'ye see,
Without orders that come down below;
And many a fine thing, that proved clearly to me
That Providence takes us in tow:
For, says he, do you mind, let storms e'er so oft
Take the topsails of sailors a-back,
There's a sweet little cherub that sits up aloft,
To keep watch o'er the life of Poor Jack."

And yet the whole is so mixed up with frequent and quaint technical phrases and expressions, as to render it perfectly characteristic and inimitable.

The following is also sweet and tranquil, and is a great favorite in the fore-castle:

"And on that night when all the crew
The memory of their former lives,
O'er flowing cans of flip, renew,
And drink their sweethearts and their wives,
I'll heave a sigh, and think on thee,
And as the ship rolls through the sea,
The burden of my song shall be:
Blow high, blow low, let tempests tear
The mainmast by the board,
My heart, with thoughts of thee, my dear,
And love well stored,
Shall brave all danger, scorn all fear,
The roaring wind, the raging sea,
In hopes on shore
To be once more
Safe moored with thee."

Had Dibdin written merely to amuse, his reputation would have been great; but it stands the higher, because he is always on the side of virtue, humanity, constancy, love of country, and courage; these were always the subjects of his song, and the themes of his praise. Most of Dibdin's songs have become permanent favorites both in the navy and the merchant service, and there is not the least doubt but their influence is still strongly felt, and is one of the chief means of supplying her Majesty's navy with seamen. When a ship leaves any British port, for the first week we hear bits and scraps of songs and chorus, such as "Champagne Charley," "Tommy Dodd," and such fast shore-songs, that the men pick up at the singing rooms in port; but they soon die out at sea, and give way to the old favorites, such as "The Anchor's Weighed," "Isle of Beauty," "Heaving of the Lead," "Minute-gun at Sea," "Slave Chase," "Death of Nelson," "Sailor's Grave," "The Storm," "Black-eyed Susan," "White Squall," "The Sea," "The Pilot," and many other good old songs of this class, that have braved the storm by sea and land for the last half-century.

LOSS OF THE UNITED STATES TUG MARIA.

THE *Miantonomoh* left the Brooklyn Navy-yard a week since, convoyed by the tug *Maria*. To enable her to get safely to sea, the *Catalpa* and *Clinton* assisted her as far as Hell Gate, when they left and the *Maria* took up her position astern as a tender. A gale of wind coming on, the vessels lay at anchor off Fort Schuyler. Early Monday morning they got under weigh, and proceeded up the Sound. On reaching Montauk about 8 o'clock Monday night, the heavy swell from the ocean set in, and the *Maria* commenced to roll fearfully. The *Miantonomoh* made good weather, but leaked some through the turret packing, making it decidedly unpleasant below decks. She rolled considerably for a monitor. She steered very wildly, and the *Maria* kept well on her quarter, occasionally running up to a safe distance to see if all was right.

About 3 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, Gay Head light being in sight, the feed-pipe of the *Maria* burst, owing, probably, to the violent working of the vessel. This casualty did not cause any alarm or excitement on board, and while consulting as to what should be done, the *Miantonomoh* was hailed and informed of the *Maria*'s accident. The officers informed them that the vessel would be slowed until it could be ascertained whether the damage could be repaired on board of the *Maria*. The *Miantonomoh* steamed slowly ahead, but the *Maria* seems to have passed her, and was so far in advance as to lead those on board to believe that the *Miantonomoh* had stopped. Thinking that she might have broken down, they turned the *Maria* around to ascertain the cause of her delay. The Vineyard light ship was now in sight, and it became necessary to change the course of the *Miantonomoh*, bringing the bow of the monitor in line with the starboard side of the *Maria*. At this time it was discovered on board of the *Maria* that the *Miantonomoh* was rapidly approaching her, and orders were given to go ahead at full speed; but the engineer reported that his steam was nearly exhausted, so that she could not make three knots. The *Miantonomoh* was going about eight knots, and although she tried to avoid the collision by putting her helm hard astern, it was too late. Besides, the monitor answers her helm very slowly. The blow given by the *Miantonomoh* is represented as being terrific, the ram penetrating the *Maria*'s iron hull, and instantly killing Coles, the oiler, who was oiling the engine. The vessel was heeled over so that the port rail was under water; the lamps, stoves, chairs, and everything movable were thrown into a confused mass, and the vessel was set on fire. The engines of the *Maria* were knocked endways and made a complete wreck. In an incredibly short space of time the waves dashed the *Maria* against the prow of the monitor, enlarged the hole, and made its destruction more perfect. Lieut.-Commander Niles had charge of the deck. Ensign Bleecker was in his berth, it being his watch below. Mr. Brown, the engineer, was in the engine-room. The cook, Jones, was in the galley asleep, and is believed to have been killed there, as he was not seen again after he turned in for the night. Griffiths was asleep in the bunkers with Burns, and when the collision took place, he called his chum, and then started for the deck, which he reached, but poor Burns never gained the deck. Griffiths, however, jumped from the deck and swam to the *Miantonomoh*, when he was picked up by Brown, the engineer of the *Maria*, who was instrumental in saving several of the others. Cummings was unable to jump from the *Maria* to the monitor, and he was carried down by the suction. Ensign Bleecker, who was partially undressed, jumped from his berth at the instant of the collision, and attempted to get out of the port cabin door, but finding the water was rushing in, he closed it and went to the starboard one, which he succeeded in opening and reaching the deck, and with the others climbed upon the prow of the *Miantonomoh*.

All the saved are loud in their praises of Brown, the engineer, whose coolness, courage, and ability in this trying time were marked, and he assisted several of the crew over the bow, and at last grasped Griffiths and hauled him on board. From the time of the collision until the *Maria* was out of sight beneath the waves did not exceed a minute. The *Miantonomoh* made an attempt to lower a boat, but desisted from the fact that the boat would have been instantly swamped against her side, as the waves were dashing over her decks. It seems a miracle that so many were saved. Fortunately the *Miantonomoh* kept her headway after the collision, for had she backed off entirely, the *Maria* would have heeled to starboard, and left no hope of salvation for those on board; as it was, she hung on the iron prow of the monitor, and thus gave them time to get on board.

The following is a list of the saved: Lieut.-Commander Marston Miles; Ensign John Bleecker; pilots, William Cutler, Hugh Jones, Charles Duval; engineers, Abraham Brown, Samuel Smithers; firemen, Griffiths, Hughes, Telford; crew, Collins, Flanagan. The following were lost: Firemen, John Coles, James Cummings; oiler, John Burns; cook, Wm Jones.

The *Maria* was a screw tug, built during the war by Messrs. Perine for the Navy Department, and she has been employed around the Navy-yard ever since. She was the vessel sent by Admiral Godon to watch the Spanish gunboats during the time they lay at the foot of Thirteenth street. She was detailed on this her last voyage to convey the *Miantonomoh* to Boston, and was to have returned to New York. The cook, who has been lost, leaves three orphan children, and Cummings leaves a family; but as neither of these men is on the books of any vessel, those left are deprived of any support, and are not entitled to a pension. It has been suggested by some of the officers of the Navy that Congress will provide for these and similar cases. Everybody on board at the time lost every article of clothing and all personal effects. The loss to Government is about \$60,000, although the *Maria* cost nearer \$100,000. She was a very serviceable boat, and was extremely well built.

The *Miantonomoh* arrived at Boston on Wednesday afternoon, having been at Provincetown the night previous, and the shipwrecked officers and men were sent to New York by rail. It is probable that the loss of the vessel will be made the subject for a special court of inquiry. All of the above facts have been obtained direct from a sufferer by the disaster, and the statements of the others are to the same effect.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—The wings of this regiment will assemble at the armory for battalion drill, in fatigue uniform, as follows: Right wing (Companies D, G, A, B), on Friday, January 21st; left wing (Companies C, H, E, I, F), on Friday, February 4th. Assembly at 7½ p. m. The non-commissioned staff will report to the adjutant at 7½ p. m. "These drills," the General Orders announce, "being for instruction, no persons, except officers of the regiment and members of the companies drilling, will be permitted in the galleries or drill room during the hours of drill on the above-mentioned evenings." [Query: Are not all drills of this character for instruction, else why assemble? Of course, we fully understand that there is no intention of giving exhibition drills on these occasions. Still, if there are open doors, members of other regiments also have an opportunity to receive instruction, as well as to note the errors, and improve accordingly. We feel assured that the Twenty-second can give valuable instruction to other organizations.] The following appointments and elections are announced: Eugene A. Heath, to be commissary, vice Pardow, resigned; Rowland A. Robbins, to be paymaster, vice Heath, appointed commissary; Morris Duckworth, to be captain Company I, vice Brown, promoted; Edward A. Taylor, to be second lieutenant Company C, vice Hall, resigned. The new pattern cartridge-box (with monogram) and cap pouch, adopted by the regiment, can be procured of Messrs. Barker & McKenney, 141 Grand street; price, \$2 87. New slings for the bayonet scabbard can also be obtained from the same firm; price, thirty-five cents. Members of the regiment are expected to procure the new equipments by the 1st of April next. By direction of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Fourth brigade has been discontinued, and this regiment transferred to the First brigade of the First division.

Messrs. Wm. C. Rogers & Co., stationers, John street, have had prepared an elegantly engrossed set of resolutions as a testimonial to be offered by the members of Company E of the Twenty-second to their late commandant, Captain Geo. W. Wingate. The work is elegant and unique in its design. It is finely frosted in its chasings, and the border handsomely illuminated. The officer is worthy of the gift, and the gift itself a handsome and worthy tribute.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—On the 7th inst. the remains of Peter W. Royce, one of the founders of this regiment, when designated the "American Rifles," were interred with military and Masonic honors. The escort consisted of Company B, of which he had been a member, Captain Simmons commanding, which, with the aid of volunteers from other companies, paraded 26 files front, headed by the regimental band. Lieutenant-Colonel Walcott, Captain Webber, commanding Company G, and Lieutenant Smith, of Company I, also paraded with the escort, which accompanied the remains to Greenwood, the place of interment. The firing party consisted of 8 files from Company B. The deceased at the time of his death was forty-one years old, and was at one time a member of Company G, but afterward joined Company B on its reorganization, of which latter he remained an active member up to the time of his death.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—On the 7th inst. Company D of this regiment, Captain Joseph Ross commanding, held its second annual invitation ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms. It was a pleasant reunion, well attended, and heartily enjoyed throughout. The officers of the regiment were generally present, besides a fair representation from other regiments. To the efforts of the following committees was in part due the success of the entertainment: Floor Manager—Captain Joseph Ross. Floor Committee—First Sergeant C. Kelley, Fourth Corporal G. Bates, Second Sergeant C. Wolper, Private J. Farren, Private B. McMahan. Committee of Arrangements—Sergeant W. Bischoff, chairman; R. Malloy, secretary; Second Lieutenant W. R. Allen, treasurer. Reception Committee—A. A. Newman, chairman, Corporal M. Melville, Privates S. Cooney, F. Maynes, J. D. Irwin, R. Malloy, P. Cullen, J. Newman, H. Burke.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—This regiment is ordered to assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform for drill and in-

struction, as follows: Right wing (Companies G, I, D, E), on Monday, January 24th; left wing (Companies C, F, B, A), on Friday, January 28th, at 7½ p. m. Members only admitted. The regiment will assemble in dress uniform on Friday, February 4th, at same hour and place. Armory open for visitors. The Wednesday evening drills will hereafter be held as follows: First Wednesday of each month for commissioned officers only; drills for the second Wednesday of each month are countermanded; on each succeeding Wednesday, officers and non-commissioned officers will assemble for instruction. Special orders for guard duty will be issued to commandants of companies. Absentees will be duly returned by the officer of the guard to the adjutant. A special agent of the Board of Assessors, authorized to take necessary affidavits, will be present at the armory on Wednesday evening, January 12th, at 7½ p. m. Members who desire to obtain their tax exemptions, and avoid going to the City Hall during day office hours, can for a very trifling cost then secure their allowance.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.—Battalion drills of this command for instruction are ordered as follows: Companies C, D, E, F, and K will assemble, fully armed and equipped, in fatigue uniform, at the State Arsenal in Portland avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday evenings, February 4th, March 4th, and April 8th. Companies A, B, G, H, and I will assemble at the same place, fully armed, equipped, and uniformed, on Friday evenings, February 18th, March 18th, and April 22d. Line on each occasion will be formed at 8 o'clock p. m. precisely. The field and staff will be present at all the above drills. Non-commissioned officers' drills of this regiment will be held at the State Arsenal in Portland avenue Friday evenings, January 7th and January 21st, at 8 o'clock p. m. The first sergeants of each company will furnish the adjutant with a list of names of their respective non-commissioned officers under their command. Commandants of companies will make return to the adjutant of all present and absent of their respective commands from any of the above-mentioned drills, at the dismissal of the commands. In pursuance of Special Orders No. 15, from Headquarters Fifth brigade, a Regimental Court-martial, of which the colonel commanding is president, will convene at the headquarters of this regiment on the 20th day of January, at 8 o'clock p. m. The following changes in this command are announced: Elections—F. W. Obernier, to be major, vice Joseph Burger, promoted; August Koerner, to be second lieutenant Company B, vice Adam Buehler, resigned; Ferdinand Schnepf, to be second lieutenant Company C, vice G. Schilling, removed from district; Charles Meyer, to be first lieutenant Company D, vice Wm. Weidemann, resigned; Henry Goepper, to be first lieutenant Company F, vice J. Groebel, resigned; Ph. Brenner, to be captain Company G, vice F. W. Obernier, promoted; John Schweizer, to be second lieutenant Company G, vice Ph. Brenner, promoted; John Bauer, to be first lieutenant Company I, vice L. Seib, resigned; Chas. H. Koch, to be captain Company K, vice J. Weber, resigned; Chas. F. Peters, to be first lieutenant Company K, vice H. Klenow, resigned; Charles Schulz, to be second lieutenant Company K, vice Charles H. Koch, promoted. Charles Nuthmann has been appointed color-bearer, vice J. Linn, term of service expired. The following resignations are announced: Captain Henry Werner, Company F; First Lieutenant Valentine Schenck, Company G. The colonel commanding deems it his duty, in parting with these meritorious officers, to express his sentiments of acknowledgment for their faithful services during their long and honorable career in this regiment. The commandant of this regiment again recommends a careful study of Upton's Tactics to the officers, and states that, for neglect of any part of this order, officers will be subject to court-martial, and non-commissioned officers will be reduced to the ranks. Until further orders, Thursday evening of each week, from 8 to 10 o'clock, will be the regular hours for the transaction of business relating to this regiment. All communications for regiment headquarters will be addressed to the adjutant, headquarters, corner Meserole and Leonard streets, Brooklyn, E. D.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—On the 6th inst. an election was held in this command, Brigadier-General Varian presiding, to fill the vacancy of colonel, caused by the resignation of Colonel Leggett. Much interest has for a long time been manifested in regard to this election, in consequence of the disreputable system of wire-pulling introduced by certain officers of the command. The candidates for the position were Lieutenant-Colonel Dusenberry, who has been connected with the regiment since its organization, and Major Freeborn, formerly connected with the Seventh, and who served with the First Mounted Rifles in the field. Twenty-two votes were cast, of which Major Freeborn received 12, and Lieutenant-Colonel Dusenberry 10; whereupon Major Freeborn was declared elected. Major Freeborn accepted the position, and is now the colonel of the Thirty-seventh regiment. He is considered a capable and influential officer, with a good war record. He entered the United States service September 11, 1862, as second lieutenant of the First regiment New York Mounted Rifles; was promoted to be first lieutenant November 24, 1862, and captain, May 11, 1863; was at Suffolk during the siege by Longstreet; was shut up in Bermuda Hundred, under Butler, in 1864; was at the cavalry attack on Petersburg, under Kautz and Gillmore; was present at the various engagements on the Richmond Railroad, the attack on Drury's Bluff, and the engagements at Deep Bottom and the north bank of the James, by Han-

cock's command, including that at Fort Harrison, when the regiment was dismounted, and held an advanced position, receiving commendation for its gallantry; served on Weldon Railroad, and was mustered out with the regiment, May 16, 1865.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.—On the evenings of the 6th and 7th inst. battalion drills of the right and left wings of this command were held at the State Arsenal, Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, Colonel Ward in command on both occasions, assisted by Lieut.-Col. McAfee, Major Howe and Adjutant Murphy. On both evenings the wings, which consisted of five commands each, were consolidated into four, with a frontage of ten files. The movements executed were those of the first portions of the School of the Battalion, and, as a rule, were exceedingly well done. The errors were few and scarcely noticeable, so quickly were they corrected, not the least confusion occurring at any time during the drills of either wing, which were both gratifying successes. The Twelfth is evidently a working regiment, and, for steady marching and general perfection in drill, would be hard to excel. The cadence of the men is admirable, and free from that stamping step so noticeable in many organizations during a drill. There are many practices, which some of the line officers will be compelled to overcome to insure a more perfect success; among them is the "laying on of hands," in the placing of markers and guides, and also the use of the sword in giving emphasis to a command. Nevertheless, the officers, as a rule, understand their duties well.

The annual reception of Company G, Captain Chas. J. McGowan commanding, will be held at the regimental armory on the 8th prox. Company G is a well-organized command, and the material of which it is composed is an excellent guarantee of the selectness and good management of these pleasant affairs. We are told that many novelties will be introduced on this occasion in the way of decorations.

On Monday evening last Company A, Captain Victor Herb, was pleasantly "surprised" during drill by a bevy of young ladies, accompanied by their escorts. The monotony of drilling soon gave place to merry dance, and the remainder of the evening was thus spent, relieved pleasantly by a collation prepared in an adjoining room by the "surprising" party. There were several "young men from New Jersey" present, including Captain Ballard and other officers of the Fourth New Jersey regiment; also several officers of the Twelfth—among them Captains McGowan and French, Lieutenants Horsfall, Wilson, Greer, Adjutant Murphy, Sergeant-Major Kirby, and others.

At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Officers held on Monday evening last, the recently proposed modifications in trimmings of the full dress uniform were adopted. These changes are: Light blue takes the place of white on the coat, and dark blue stripe, instead of white, on the trousers; a single gold cord binds the trimmings on the coats of the men, slashes still retaining the three buttons, with the addition of imitation button-holes of gold lace. On the collar and slashes of the coats of the officers the gold lace blocks (similar to those now worn by the Ninth and Seventy-first regiments) have been removed, and a row of seven-line gold lace with an inner centre of gold braid, with three regulation buttons at the points of the slash, substituted. The bugle at the bottom of the skirt has been replaced with a star. The braid on the full dress hat has been merely increased in width. The alterations will make a decided improvement. It is confidently asserted, by the way, that the Twelfth will next spring parade at least 350 men in full dress uniform, and claim and hold its position among the well-uniformed regiments of the division.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—At the last meeting of the Board of Officers of this regiment, Major Christian H. Meday tendered his resignation as an officer of the regiment. The retirement of this officer is received with universal regret throughout the entire command—more especially by the officers, who have found in him the elements that make a soldier, a gentleman, and a disciplinarian. On Saturday evening last the officers of the regiment, as a whole, waited on the major at his residence, and tendered their sincere regrets at the action he had taken, at the same time offering every inducement to bring about its reconsideration, but their efforts were ineffectual. The major gave ample reasons, of a family and business nature, to explain his retirement, and stated in a feeling manner that the severing of his relationship with the Seventh and the pleasant associations connected therewith was a source of much regret to him, and that his resignation was not tendered without due thought and consideration. This breaking of the link of long associations was deeply felt by all present, and the impressive scene will long be remembered by the officers of the regiment. Major Christian H. Meday has been connected with the Seventh for more than seventeen years.

The vacancy caused by the resignation of Major Meday will, of course, shortly be filled, and several officers' names have been already mentioned for the succession. Among these in order of rank are Captains Oscar Rider, commanding Fifth company, Geo. Moore Smith, commanding Seventh company, and Wm. H. Kipp, commanding Fourth company. Captain Geo. W. Smith is the senior officer, and would undoubtedly receive the unanimous vote of the officers; but we are told that this veteran officer does not seek a higher position than that of commanding the Eighth company on the right of the regiment and Third brigade, which is honor enough in itself.

In compliance with the desire expressed by a great number of the members of the regiment, the Music Committee has arranged for three concerts, to be held at the armory, as follows: First concert, Saturday, January 29th; second concert, Saturday, February 26th; third concert, Saturday, March 26th. There will be issued season and single admission tickets admitting one, as follows: Season (three concerts) tickets, \$1; single admission, 50 cents. Tickets to be had only from members of the regiment. The Music Committee of the Board of Officers consist of Messrs. C. F. Robbins, R. Allison, W. H. Kipp.

The class recently formed in the Seventh company for instruction in the use of small and broad swords is receiving continual acquisitions, and progressing rapidly in proficiency. Prof. La Porte, the instructor, is a former officer of the Austrian army, and is considered entirely competent.

THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION.—In compliance with circular from division headquarters, dated December 24th, a class for instruction in the manual of the sword, to consist of the field, regimental, and brigade staffs, has been formed in this brigade. The class will meet on Monday, 24th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., at the armory of the Seventh regiment, in undress uniform, with side arms. Commandants of regiments, pursuant to same circular, will form classes, composed of the company officers and adjutants of their respective regiments, and forward to these headquarters duplicate copies of the order forming such classes. Non-attendance of officers at the regimental classes will be reported to headquarters by the chief of staff of each regiment.

FOURTH REGIMENT.—Attention recruiting committees! In accordance with orders, this command will assemble at its regimental armory on Monday evening next for the purpose of being mustered out of the National Guard service. It is the intention of the officers to still retain the social organization of the regiment.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.—The eighth annual ball of Company C, Captain S. Zuschlag commanding, held on Tuesday evening last at the New York Casino, East Houston street, was a successful and thoroughly enjoyed assembly. The attendance was good, the officers of the Fifty-fifth and other regiments being well represented. The management was skilful, the officers and members vying in making guests "heartily welcome, every one."

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD (SEVENTH REGIMENT).—The regular quarterly meeting of this association was held at Delmonico's, Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, last Monday evening. The gathering was larger than usual, probably near three hundred members being present. Colonel M. Lefferts presided, and during the usual routine of business over sixty new members were elected, besides about forty applications laid over to the next meeting. The veterans now number over seven hundred, being undoubtedly the largest association of the kind in the country. The principal feature of the evening was the report of the "Anniversary Committee." They proposed an annual excursion or picnic, the formation of a veteran battalion, and the voluntary uniforming of the battalion, to be commanded by well-known popular ex-officers of the regiment, providing at least two hundred members of the association would consent to obtain uniforms. Two styles of uniforms were presented for consideration to the meeting, worn by Messrs. Rader and Burtis, and upon which considerable discussion ensued. Upon voting on the propositions offered, the matter of uniform was decidedly negatived, while all the other portions of the report were almost unanimously accepted. After the transaction of other general business, the meeting adjourned to partake of a collation, of which sufficient evidence was shown that it was highly appreciated. Among the more enthusiastic and younger members the project of forming a uniformed battalion was much encouraged, but by older members and more prominent speakers it was strongly opposed. In the language of one he poetically expressed himself as opposed "to marching down Broadway 'pon a hot summer's day," and these and other similar remarks, besides the matter of expense, carried the vote to reject that part of the report. It is, however, to be regretted, that with the material of so large an organization an undertaking of this kind should fail, inasmuch as smaller veteran associations, such as the Albany Burgess Corps, the Boston Ancient and Honorable Artillery Corps, have been in successful operation and are countenanced with much pride and pleasure. The time may come when the proposition will meet with more favor, and perhaps with but slight alterations from what has been lately proposed.

FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY.—The ball of Troop G, which took place on the evening of the 10th inst., was a complete success. Everything passed off harmoniously, and at 4 o'clock in the morning the rooms were as full as at 10 on the previous evening. During the festivities a gold medal was presented to Captain Hamm, the commandant of the company, offered by ex-Adjutant Devoy, formerly adjutant of First Cavalry, for the best equipped and strongest company in the regiment parading at last inspection. General Bendix, commanding Fifth regiment infantry, made the presentation speech. Among the officers present were Brevet Brigadier-General Bendix, commanding the Fifth Infantry; Captain Henry Fischer, Majors Sauer and Wisser, of the Third Cavalry; Captains Schacht, Haaren, Born, Adjutant Beyer, and Lieutenant Schmulz, all of Third Cavalry; Surgeon Frech, Commissary Aery, Quartermaster Korner, and Adjutant Zimmerman, of First Cavalry. The officers of the troop are: Captain, Adam Hamm; first lieutenant, Ridderhoff; second lieutenants, Doscher and De Vries.

A NOVEL COMPETITION.—On Monday evening last a competition as to tactical ability took place in the Seventh company of the Seventh regiment, at the regimental armory, between candidates for the position of sergeant. The contestants were Corporals E. G. Haight, and E. B. Horton, Jr., and Private Anderson. Many spectators, most of whom were members of the regiment, were present. The evening opened with the usual drill—and an excellent one—Captain G. Moore Smith in command. The drill over, Corporal Haight was called forward (lots having previously been drawn as to which of the candidates should have the first trial), and the command turned over to him, the first and second lieutenants retaining their positions. The corporal first exercised the company in the manual and then company movements, giving his orders distinctly and with general correctness. At one time the command became a little confused through an incorrect order, some of the men obeying and others omitting to follow instructions. At this moment the captain stepped forward and gave strict orders that the members obey the orders of the corporal, be they right or wrong. After this the drill went on smoothly, the corporal commanding handling the men well and with the utmost confidence. Corporal Horton then assumed command, and gave even better evidence of ability and confidence as an instructor, accompanying his orders with instructions and never omitting the cautionary commands, both of which Corporal Haight, as a rule, neglected. Private Anderson then assumed command, having the loud applause of his predecessors to overcome, but, at the same time, with the experience of both to guide him. At the start he exhibited a slight lack of confidence, but soon overcame it, and although his portion of the drill was short and not fully up to his predecessors, yet he came out of the contest well. We have many a time seen field officers do worse. The competition throughout was very interesting, and the plan is well worthy of adoption by other commands. It is far better than an examining board, for in this case the practical qualifications of a candidate are exhibited.

THE TERM OF SERVICE IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.—A recent issue of the *Journal of Commerce* contains an article on the proposed change in the term of service of the National Guard, which takes substantially the same ground as that taken in a late number of this paper. This indorsement, coming as it does from a paper noted for its conservative tendencies, will be likely to have considerable weight. We therefore publish the article in full:

It is expected that an attempt will be made in the next Legislature to change the term of service in the National Guard from seven to five years. To persons not familiar with the mysteries of the militia it would seem as if this modification might be made without lowering the standard of excellence in the National Guard. But experience in this and other countries goes, or should go, for a great deal in such matters, and that is decidedly on the side of the longer term. Leading officers in the militia, those who have done the most to perfect the service, and produce the best drilled regiments on parade days, are almost unanimously opposed to the change. Their arguments run something like this: The short (five years) term would require a much larger number of enlistments than at present in order to maintain the existing strength of regiments, and would add at least a quarter to the present labor of officers and non-commissioned officers in the proper instruction and discipline of new recruits. This would be a heavy tax upon the already hard-worked officers, and would probably drive many of them out of the service; or, if they remained, would compel them to relax the severity of the drill, and thus turn out an inferior class of soldiers. The time devoted to drill is necessarily limited, and few men make accomplished soldiers without two or three years of such discipline. If officers are to lose their men soon after they have become proficient, they will naturally feel less encouraged to do their best. To perfect them in the rudiments of military education. Most officers resign at the end of their term of service, or, if they remain in the regiment, are not over desirous to perform the routine duties of the drill room. Of course, officers of five years' standing cannot be so expert as those of seven years; and in that single fact alone may clearly be perceived a cause for the deterioration of regimental excellence if the short term is substituted for the long one. A greater esprit de corps, which is essential to the success, if not to the life, of military organizations, would certainly be preserved on the seven years' plan than on the other. For these reasons, and others that might be given, we hope that the Legislature will not act on this important subject without having previously consulted with officers of the National Guard who are qualified to give sound advice about it.

A correspondent of the same paper, signing himself "Private B Company, Twenty-second Regiment," takes an opposite view of this matter. He says:

Having read the article in the *Journal of Commerce* referring to the proposed change of the term of service in the National Guard, and being a private of four years' experience in one of the regiments composing that body, the writer hopes you will be willing to give him a small space in your columns. The argument in favor of the longer term (seven years) appears to be that it requires that length of time to produce well-drilled regiments. There is, however, one thing necessary to perfection in drill which is more important than time, and that condition is—willingness and enthusiasm on the part of the men. To the generality of recruits the first year or two proves very attractive by reason of the novelty, but after the novelty is gone it requires either a natural taste for the exercise of arms or strong resolution to insure proper attention during instruction. Thus many who have lost their first ardor would still, at the end of the second year of service, continue correct in deportment if they could look forward to release in three years more, or at the termination of five years of service. But when the drill has become irksome the prospect of four or five years still to serve is rather discouraging, and makes the men regard the drill as a thing to be gone through with as best it may, so that they only escape reprimand. It may be argued that this is totally wrong, but it must be recollected that service in the militia is, to a great extent, voluntary, and the militia man cannot be subjected to such discipline as is used in the Army. It is extremely difficult, at the present time, to procure recruits for even the best regiment, the universal objection being the length of the term. Shorten the time to five years, and recruiting will be easy the attention at drills will be better, and the general proficiency increased.

FALSE CHARGES AGAINST GENERAL SHALER.—One of the daily papers, last Sunday, reported that Major-General Shaler was intending to unite the First division with the Fire Department, of both of which he is chief, with the idea of putting the latter on a military footing. The story was so absurd that it hardly needs contradiction. The facts are that the Fire Department, under General Shaler's efficient command, has for the last two years been organized into brigades, battalions, and companies, with the appropriate officers, and General Shaler is too wise an officer to even harbor the idea of such a union as that suggested. For this we have the best

authority. The same paper "gossiped" still more, saying that the General "has become very unpopular" with the division, and that "charges are about to be made against him for neglect of duty." The motive for such a statement it is hard to discover. Perhaps we must refer it to the spleen of some disappointed officer. General Shaler, as every one knows, commands the respect and confidence of the entire division, which he has commanded with energy, faithfulness, and a skill it has never before known. But this is too patent to every one for General Shaler to suffer from such a charge.

FIFTH REGIMENT.—The annual pleasant gathering of the drum and bugle corps of this regiment occurred on Thursday evening last at the regimental armory. The exhibition drum-beating during the interval of dancing gave evidence of superior instruction and discipline. The attendance, as usual, was good, and included, among the ladies, many fine toilets. Official representatives of the Fifth and other organizations were numerous.

On Wednesday last Company F, Captain Bruer commanding, paid the last tribute of respect to the remains of Private Adam Sauer, a late member of the company.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—Colonel F. A. Mason, commanding, announces in General Orders No. 1 the following promotions, appointments, resignations, discharges, and expulsions: Promoted—Lieutenant-Colonel Fred. A. Mason, to be colonel, vice Thomas S. Dakin, elected brigadier-general; Major Philip H. Briggs, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Mason, promoted; Captain E. S. Daniell, to be major, vice Briggs, promoted. Appointed—Samuel Richards, to be first lieutenant and adjutant, reappointed; Abram Van Nostrand, to be first lieutenant and quartermaster, reappointed; John P. Scrymser, to be first lieutenant and commissary of subsistence, reappointed; Rev. J. Halstead Carroll, D. D., to be chaplain, vice Henry M. Storrs, term expired. Resigned—Captain Henry Baldson, Company D, resignation accepted December 3, 1869; Captain C. C. Graves, Company I, resignation accepted November 28, 1869. Honorably Discharged—Benj. H. Carey and Wm. G. Quick, Company F; Stanley F. Quimby, R. S. Maddren, and Joseph Maddren, Company I; Julius Ruger, Company H. Discharged—Francis Varian, Company A, on account of physical disability, on surgeon's certificate. Expelled—For gross neglect of duty and non-payment of fines and dues, George W. Dick and George Smith, Company A; James M. Lyon, Douglass W. Gregory, and Linden L. Emory, Company B.

The new colonel commanding, we are pleased to note, has commenced his work well in perfecting the regiment and creating an improved state of discipline, and in orders states that, "while finding much to commend in the present condition of this command, in respect to the drill and discipline thereof, he has observed symptoms of negligence on the part of officers in perfecting themselves and their companies in some few important matters, and for the purpose of correcting one of these, it is hereby ordered, that, hereafter, all company drills in this command shall be preceded by the ceremony of inspection, the senior officer present acting as inspector." This is perfectly correct, and should be more generally observed by other commands. For the purpose of having more uniformity in the sword exercise, the commandant states that, "inasmuch as more frequent practice than is afforded by the occurrence of battalion drills and parades is necessary for officers in acquiring grace and precision in the Manual of the Sword, and in compliance with regulations, it is hereby ordered that the officers of this command shall hereafter wear their swords at all company drills." This is a novel arrangement, but will have its good effects. The field officers, and officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the several companies of this command are ordered to assemble, in fatigue uniform, at regimental headquarters for battalion drill, as follows, viz.: Companies D, B, and F, on Monday, January 17th and January 31st; Companies A, G, and I, on Wednesday, January 19th and February 2d; Companies H, C, and K, on Thursday, January 20th and February 3d, all at 8 o'clock P. M.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. H. Briggs and Captain J. C. Lefferts have been relieved from further duty upon the Regimental Examining Board, and the following officers detailed in their place: Major E. S. Daniell, Captain A. W. Powell, Lieutenant L. L. Laidlaw.

THE STATE EXAMINING BOARD for the examination of alleged incompetent officers ordered before it, will convene at Albany on Monday next. An order just issued states that, at a meeting of the Board held in New York November 29, 1869, the following recommendations were made to the Commander-in-Chief, and the same have been approved: First, that the commissions of the following-named officers be vacated for disobedience of the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, in not appearing for examination, viz: First Lieutenant John Myers, Company I, Twenty-fourth regiment; Second Lieutenant Michael Seery, Company E, Twenty-fourth regiment; First Lieutenant August Bothe, Company B, Thirty-second regiment; Captain Charles S. Glover, Jr., Company D, Thirty-seventh regiment; Second Lieutenant Patrick Brodie, Company A, Sixty-ninth regiment; Second Lieutenant John Egan, Company C, Sixty-ninth regiment; Captain Henry Burke, Company D, Twenty-sixth regiment; Second Lieutenant M. Obenaur, —, Fifty-fifth regiment; Captain Henry Koerner, Company C, Thirty-second regiment. Second, that Captain Charles D. Reiss, Fifth regiment, be retained in his present command. Third, that the application of Lieutenant George Morgan, Jr., Seventy-fourth regiment, for extension of time in which to appear for examination, be granted, and that he be directed to present himself before the Board at its next session, to be held at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, on the 17th day of January.

NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION.—This organization meets at Albany on Tuesday and Wednesday next. If the First and Second divisions will only heartily co-operate with the Association, they can make it a body efficient and respected.

Thirty-one Years under one management, the **AMERICAN HOUSE** has grown from a small hotel to the largest in New England. It is furnished with all the contrivances for the convenience and comfort of its guests, and is deservedly popular with the travelling public.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

COCKE-BRATT.—On November 4, 1869, by the Rev. Clinton Lock, at the residence of the bride's sister, No. 843 Wabash Av., Chicago, Ill., L. W. COCKE, U. S. A., of Wisconsin, to EMMA BRATT, of Chicago, Ill. (No cards.)

MONTGOMERY-McKELDEN.—On Wednesday, January 5th, at the residence of the bride's father, Washington, D. C., by the Rev. Dr. J. F. Newman, Chaplain of the U. S. Senate, Captain R. H. MONTGOMERY, U. S. Army, to JULIA, daughter of John O. McKelden, Esq. (No cards.)

DIED.

ALLIGOOD.—Suddenly, on the 4th inst., at Philadelphia, in the seventh year of his age, CHARLES A. ALLIGOOD, son of Captain and Mrs. Alligood, of Fort Monroe.

BALL, BLACK & CO.

565 and 567 BROADWAY,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS CLASS RINGS.

All Army and Navy orders for Jewelry, Silver Ware, etc., will receive prompt attention.

ATTENTION BATTALION!**Attention to Orders!**

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. The commander-in-chief having discovered the wonderful properties contained in the **PERFORATED BOOKSKIN UNDERMENTS**, patented by Hamilton E. Smith, as a cure and preventive of Rheumatism, besides being the greatest preserver of health ever presented to the Army, recommends their use to his subordinate officers and men for the following reasons:

- I. They are indispensable to all suffering from colds; They will prevent sudden colds;
- II. They will positively cure Rheumatism; They are indispensable whenever and wherever the wearer is exposed to the inclemency of the weather;
- III. They keep the body in a uniform degree of heat; They are patented and warranted;
- IV. They received the first premium and medal at the American Institute Fair of 1869;
- V. They are recommended by the Medical Fraternity.

With such an array of evidence in regard to the sterling qualities these garments possess, their use is generally recommended, and it is hoped the Army will adopt them whenever possible.

By order of _____

Manufactured and sold by
ANDRUS BROS. & ADAMS,
AMERICAN EXPRESS BUILDING,
55 to 61 HUDSON ST., New York.

HEATHCOTE & COHEN, WALTHAM WATCHES

AT

WHOLESALE PRICES.

SILVER HUNTING WATCHES, \$15
GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, \$50.

Send for our descriptive price list
7 City Hall Square (under French's Hotel), and
1 Park Row, corner Ann street,
NEW YORK.

OFFICERS' PAY ACCOUNTS CASHED
by J. H. SQUIER, broker, 215 F street, Wash-
ington, D. C.
Refers to Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from \$10 to \$25 per week, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls can nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address **E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.**

Farmers' and Mechanics' LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OFFICE:

**NO 200 BROADWAY,
N. Y.**

**\$100,000 Deposited with
the Insurance Depart-
ment for the Secu-
rity of Policy
Holders.**

\$15 paid once,
\$2 on the first of January in each year.
\$1 10 whenever a death occurs.
Will insure your life positively for \$1,000.
And as many other dollars as there are members in the class to which you belong.
Classes are limited to \$5,000. If the class is full your heirs would receive \$5,000.
THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will also issue policies on any of the following plans: Ordinary Life Endowment, Return Premium, Compound Interest, Joint Life.
All policies are non-forfeitable, and may be exchanged into an annuity, at the pleasure of the holder.
\$100,000 in Government bonds deposited with the State for the security of the policy holders.

AGENTS WANTED.

**Farmers' and Mechanics'
Life Insurance Co.,
200 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
(FIRST FLOOR).**

OFFICERS:

E. McMURDY, President.
EDWARD MARTINDALE, Vice-President.
WILLIAM HENDERSON, Secretary.
LUCIUS McADAM, Consulting Actuary.
HON. S. L. WOODFORD, Counsel.
J. W. HENRY, Medical Examiner.
RODMAN BARTLETT, Consulting Examiner.
(Residence, 134 West Forty-eighth street).

DIRECTORS:

JEWETT M. RICHMOND, of J. M. Richmond & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
HON. JOHN H. MARTINDALE, ex-Attorney-General of the State of New York, Rochester.
NATHAN F. GRAVES, President Fourth National Bank, Syracuse.
WILLIAM C. RUGER, of Ruger, Wallace & Gony, Attorneys-at-Law, Syracuse.
CHARLES H. DOOLITTLE, President Oneida County Bank, Utica, N. Y.
W. C. SQUIRE, Special Agent Remington Manufacturing Company.
HON. JASON C. OSGOOD, Manufacturer, Troy, N. Y.
HON. JOHN H. RUSSELL, Counsellor-at-Law, Salisbury, Ct.
THOMAS LORD, of Lord & Smith, Wholesale Druggists, Chicago, Ill.
H. O. ARMOUR, of Armour, Plankinton & Co., Chicago, Milwaukee, and New York.
ISRAEL D. CONDIT, Manufacturer, Milburn, N. J., and 30 Vesey street, New York City.
PHILO REMINGTON, President Remington Arms Manufacturing Company, Ilion, N. Y.
HON. ISAAC DAYTON, Register in Bankruptcy, New York City.
JOHN H. CLARK, of H. B. Cromwell & Co., 86 West street, New York City.
EDWARD MARTINDALE, Attorney-at-Law, New York City.
J. D. BADGELY, Wholesale Grocer, 79 Front street, New York City.
WILLIAM ADAMS, Jr., of Bonnell & Adams, Wholesale Grocers, 92 Front street, New York City.
J. CROSBY BROWN, of Brown Brothers & Co., Bankers, 59 Wall street, New York City.
JOSEPH S. DECKER, of Turner Brothers, Bankers, 14 Nassau street, New York City.
CHARLES MOISE, President Pacific National Bank, Pawtucket, R. I.
EDWARD McMURDY, President.
ORLANDO L. STEWART, of Stewart, Rich & Woodford, Attorneys-at-Law, 271 Broadway, New York City.
ROBERT McMURDY, Roseville, New Jersey.
LLOYD GRANVILLE BARTLETT, Dentist, 14 West Twenty-eighth street, New York City.
HON. JOSIAH T. MILLER, Counsellor, Seneca Falls, N. Y.
TITUS MEAD, of Badgely & Mead, 79 Front street, New York City.
THEO. F. HAY, of J. O. Seymour, Kennard & Hay, 9 Liberty street, New York City.
HON. STEWART L. WOODFORD, ex-Lieutenant-Governor State of New York.
WILLIAM HENDERSON, Secretary.
JOHN McMURDY, of Pardee, Bates & Co., New York City.
R. J. TODD, of A. J. Bleeker, Hon & Co., New York City.

ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS taken on Lower Terms than by any Company in the United States.

GENUINE WALTHAM WATCHES.

SENT to any PART of the COUNTRY WITHOUT RISK to the PURCHASER

Silver Hunting Watches, \$18, 18-Carat Gold Hunting Watches, \$80, Ladies' Gold Watches, \$70.

EVERY WATCH WARRANTED BY SPECIAL CERTIFICATE FROM THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY.

EVERY ONE TO WHOM WE SEND A WATCH HAS THE PRIVILEGE TO OPEN THE package and examine it before paying the Express Company, and, if not satisfactory, it need not be taken. Do not order a Watch till you have sent for our Descriptive Price List, which explains the different kinds, gives weight and quality of the cases, with prices of each. WATCHES CAN BE SENT TO ANY POST OR STATION U. S. D.

Waltham Watches in Extra Heavy, Tight-fitting Cases, for special service.

Address in full

**HOWARD & CO., Jewelers and Silversmiths,
No. 619 Broadway, New York.**

Please state if you saw this in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

McLEOD & REMMEY,

IMPORTING TAILORS,

No. 729 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Corner Waverly Place, (Up Stairs).

TRADE

MARK.



SPECIALTY.—Uniforms for Officers of the Army, Navy and National Guard. We have a line of London and Paris Trowersings of the most desirable styles, at a low figure. We offer to make TROWERS to measure, from these goods, at prices ranging from \$13 25 to \$1 775. For Cash.

ALPHEUS D. KIRK,

ARMY AND NAVY TAILOR.

No. 48 FULTON STREET, N. Y.

UNIFORMS FOR OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, NAVY, AND MARINE CORPS made to order in the most approved style from the Best French and English cloths imported. A strict regard to the latest regulations observed at all times. Also, on hand—for civilian wear—a choice selection of the present popular styles of Scotch Coatings and Cassimeres for FALL and WINTER. Circulars containing instructions for measuring, by which a perfect fit can be obtained will be forwarded upon application.

J. M. Varian & Son,

(SUCCESSORS TO F. B. BALDWIN),

Clothing and Furnishing Warehouse,

Nos. 70 & 72 Bowery (near Canal St.), New York.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO THE MANUFACTURE OF

MILITARY CLOTHING,

FOR WHICH THEY SOLICIT THE PATRONAGE OF THEIR FRIENDS IN THE

ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD.

Constantly on hand EPAULETS, SWORDS, SHOULDER STRAPS, BELTS, EMBROIDERIE, etc.

DO YOUR OWN PRINTING!!

WITH A

NOVELTY JOB PRINTING PRESS,

The only Low-Priced Press ever invented that will do Good Printing.



Printing can be done as well and as rapidly on this press as on the best that printers use; and for printing offices where artificial power is not used, or for business men, apothecaries, grocers, country traders, and others who desire to do their own printing, it is entirely without a rival.

Every ship in commission, and every advanced military post, should have one of these presses.

Price of Presses, \$15, \$30, \$32, and \$50.

Send for full descriptive illustrated circulars with testimonials from all parts of the country, and specimens of plain and color printing done on the press, and specimen sheets of types, borders, cuts, rules, etc., to

**BENJ. O. WOODS, Proprietor,
351 Federal St., Boston, Mass.**

D. W. LEE & CO.,

STATIONERS, PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

\$2 NASSAU ST.,

N. Y.

(late Paymaster, U. S. N.)

WEDDING CARDS, BALL TICKETS, OR-

DERERS OF Dances, etc., to order, at short notice.

Sole Manufacturers of the Patent Self Cementing Hands.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

Stationers, No. 45 Maiden Lane,

Steam Printers, and Manufacturers of

Patent Spring-Back Account Books.

Diaries for 1870.

All kinds of first-class Stationery, Writing Papers, Desks, Portfolios, Scrap Books, Expense Books, Pocket Cutlery, Cards, Chessmen, Walleis, etc., etc., etc.

We keep everything in our line, and sell at lowest prices.

J. C. F. DEECKEN

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

MILITARY GOODS

FULL DRESS CAPS, EPAULETS, FATIGUE CAPS, AND ALL KINDS OF EQUIPMENTS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF VARIOUS STATES CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

**NO. 160 CANAL STREET,
NEAR BOWERY New York.**

**PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF
RIFLED CANNON, ETC.**

**BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 4, 1870.**

SEALED PROPOSALS for the purchase of 30-pounder and 20-pounder Parrott Rifles, with Carriages, Implements, and Projectiles, now on hand in the Navy-yards at Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Norfolk, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock noon, JANUARY 31, 1870.

In the aggregate there are about 390 Guns, 354 Carriages, and 98,157 Projectiles. Schedules in detail of the articles at each yard will be furnished on application to this Bureau.

Bidders will state the number of guns, carriages, implements, and projectiles they desire to purchase at each yard separately, specifying the caliber of gun kind of carriage, whether broadside or pivot, and the kind of projectiles.

The guns, etc., will be delivered at the respective Navy-yards, and must be removed by the purchaser or purchasers within ten days after the acceptance of his or their bid. But no deliveries will be made of any article until the parties purchasing shall have deposited with the paymaster of the Navy-yard the full amount of the purchase money in each case.

Many of the guns are new, and all are serviceable. Bidders will therefore offer accordingly. No offer for these articles as old iron or wood will be considered.

The Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all bids which it may not consider to the interest of the Government to accept.

Proposals should be indorsed on the envelope "Proposal for Purchase of Rifle Cannon, etc."

A. LUDLOW CASE,
Chief of Bureau.

NORTH AMERICA

Life Insurance Company,

229 Broadway, N. Y.,
N. D. MORGAN, Pres't.

The strongest combination of advantageous features that are offered to the insurance public is presented by this Company.

REGISTRY.

NEW YORK STATE REGISTERED POLICIES, secured by pledge of Public Stock, like the circulation of National Banks.

Every Registered Policy is as secure to the holder as a National Bank Note, or United States Bond. See Regular Bulletin of Registered Policy Account in every Tuesday's New York Tribune.

All Policies registered in the Insurance Department free of cost.

MUTUALITY.

The Company is PURELY MUTUAL, an order authorizing the retirement of the Capital Stock having been granted July, 1869. After January, 1870, all the profits will be divided among the Policy-Holders, after the NEW PLAN of CONTRIBUTION originated by this Company.

NON-FORFEITURE.

All our Life and Endowment Policies are non-forfeitable after two or three annual Premiums have been paid, thus securing to your heirs the value of every dollar invested, whether you can continue your Policy or not.

CASH PREMIUMS AND CASH RETURNS OF SURPLUS, on the NEW CONTRIBUTION PLAN of Dividends. THIRTY DAYS' GRACE allowed on any renewal payment, and the Policy held good.

No RESTRICTION ON TRAVEL in the United States or any part of North America, north of the Southern Cape of Florida, or in Europe at any season of the year.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY will be insured in time of peace without extra charge, and in the event of hostilities or war, will be charged nothing for the increased hazard. Under the rules of this company they are allowed to engage in any service upon which they may be ordered by the Government without forfeiting their policies of insurance, or subjecting them to any extra charge. In time of hostilities or war, officers and others not previously insured will be insured at such extra rates as the nature of the hazard may demand.

Vice-President, Secretary,
J. W. MERRILL. H. C. MORGAN

ATTENTION!!!

Defiance Segar Manufactory.

D. HIRSCH & CO.,

No. 174 Water St.,

NEW YORK.

BRANDS.

Defiance. Power of Fashion.
The Lion. Pelican.
Falsitaf. Game Rooster.
Universal Standard. The Golden Eagle.
Success. Legal Tender.
Big Thing. The "One Star."

A STOR HOUSE.

CHAS. A. STETSON & SONS

A. McC. STETSON, P. R. STETSON,
PROPRIETORS

BROADWAY.....NEW YORK

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S

STEAMSHIPS, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, EVERY THURSDAY, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON, and BREMEN, at the following rates:

PASSAGE PRICES.—FROM NEW YORK.
First cabin.....\$120
Second cabin.....72
Stowage.....40
FROM BREMEN.
First cabin.....\$120
Second cabin.....72
Stowage.....40

Returning, the Steamships leave BREMEN EVERY SATURDAY, SOUTHAMPTON EVERY TUESDAY. For freight or passage, apply to OELBRECHT & CO. 88 Broad street



The celebrated IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES. "Collins Metal" (Improved Oride). These justly celebrated Watches have been so thoroughly tested during the last four years, and their reputation for time and as imitations of Gold Watches, is so well established as to require no recommendations. Prices—Horizontal Watches, \$10, equal in appearance and for time, to Gold Watches, worth \$10; Full Jewelled Levers, \$15, equal to \$150 Gold ones; Full Jewelled Levers, extra fine and superior finish, \$20, equal to \$200 Gold ones.

We have just commenced making a very fine American Watch, full jewelled, Patent Lever, chronometer balance, adjusted to heat, cold and position, 4 1/4 ounces down weight, equal in appearance and for time to a Gold Watch costing \$250.

We charge only \$25 for these magnificent Watches. All our watches in hunting cases, gents' and ladies' size, chains, Collins Metal, \$2 to \$3. Also, all kinds of Jewelry, equal to gold, at one tenth the price.

To CLUBS—Where six Watches are ordered at one time, we send a seventh Watch free. Goods sent by express to be paid for on delivery.

C. E. COLLINS & CO., No. 336 Broadway, N. Y.

Life Insurance for the Army and Navy Without Extra Rates.

ECONOMICAL

MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF RHODE ISLAND.

OFFICE,

Cor. MARKET SQUARE and CANAL STREET

PROVIDENCE.

Capital, \$200,000 00.

SIMON S. BUCKLIN, President.

C. G. MCKNIGHT, Vice-President.

Hon. ELIZUR WRIGHT, of Mass., Actuary.

WILLIAM Y. POTTER, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Major-General AMBROS E. BURNSIDE, Governor of Rhode Island.

EARL P. MASON, Earl P. Mason & Co.

Hon. WILLIAM SPRAGUE, U. S. Senator from R. I.

JOHN CARTER BROWN, Brown & Ives.

Hon. LEWIS FAIRBROTHER, North Providence.

SIMON S. BUCKLIN, President.

Hon. HENRY B. ANTHONY, U. S. Senator from R. I.

MOSES B. LOCKWOOD, A. D. Lockwood & Co.

A. H. OKIE, M. D., Providence.

ARBA B. DIKE, Providence.

ISAAC H. SOUTHWICK, President American Horse Nail Co.

HORATIO R. NIGHTINGALE, Cornett & Nightingale.

ALEXANDER FARNUM, Merchant, Providence.

JOSEPH H. BOURN, Bourn & Co., Bankers, Providence.

Hon. JAMES M. PENDLETON, Westerly, R. I.

STEPHEN BROWNELL, Goff, Cranston & Brownell, Providence.

General GEORGE LEWIS COOKE, Warren, R. I.

ALBERT DAILEY, Albert Dailey & Co., Providence.

C. G. MCKNIGHT, M. D., Providence.

JOHN KENDRICK, Providence.

General LYMAN B. FRIEZE, Providence.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Commander R. W. SHEFFIELD, U. S. N.

Brevet Major-General FRANK WHEATON, U. S. A.

Brevet Major-General J. B. MCINTOSH, U. S. A.

Brevet Major-General Q. A. GILMORE, U. S. A.

REDUCED RATES.

A CASH DIVIDEND IN HAND is paid to Policy-holders, in the low charges which this company make for Insurance, amounting in some cases to 25 per cent.

ADVANTAGES PECULIAR TO THIS COMPANY.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

DIVIDENDS IN CASH ANNUALLY.

BRANCH OFFICES—No. 10 Wall street, New York Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Louisville St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, Boston.

REFERENCES—Duncan, Sherman & Co.; Hoyt Sprague Co.

JOSEPH THOMSON,

(Late Richardson, Spence & Thomson.)

MERCHANT TAILOR.

470 BROADWAY, Pacific Bank Build'g
NEW YORK.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS and UNIFORMS for OFFICERS of the Army and NAVY; directions for measuring sent by mail. A choice selection of fashionable goods always on hand.

Prices low, and reduced with the cost of material and labor. Refers, by permission, to the proprietors of this journal.

REPEATING FIRE-ARMS.

THE WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., having bought all the Patent Rights, Machinery, Tools, Fixtures and Finished Arms, of the late SPENCER REPEATING RIFLE CO., are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of the Spencer Repeating Fire Arms, or the Winchester Repeating Arms, in large quantities, and we offer for sale, viz:

5,000 Winchester Repeating Muskets.
5,000 " " Carbines.
5,000 " " Sporting Rifles.
2,000 Spencer " Muskets.
30,000 " " Carbines.
500 " " Sporting Rifles.
2,000 Joslyn Single Breech-loading Carbines.
Metallic Cartridges of all sizes, by WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., New Haven, Conn.

JOHN BOYLAN,

NO. 139 GRAND ST., N. Y.,

MILITARY CLOTHING

CONTRACTOR

For the National Guard, etc.

Fresh Garden, Flower, Fruit, Herb, Tree, Shrub, and Evergreen Seeds, with directions for culture, prepaid by mail. The most complete and judicious assortment in the country. Agents wanted.

25 Sorts of either for \$1: prepaid by mail. Also Small Fruits, Plants, Bulbs, all the new Potatoes etc., prepaid by mail. 4 lbs. Early Rose Potato, prepaid, for \$1. Conover's Colossal Asparagus, \$3 per 100; \$25 per 1000, prepaid. New hardy fragrant everblooming Japan Honeysuckle, 50 cents each, prepaid. True Cape Cod Cranberry, for upland or lowland culture, \$1 per 100, prepaid with directions. Priced Catalogue to any address, gratis; also trade list. Seeds on Commission. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established in 1842.

TAYLOR'S

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S

REFRESHMENT & DINING SALOON.

WILLIAM TAYLOR,

555 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JOHN R. ACKERMAN & SON

TAILORS.

No. 763 BROADWAY,

BET. EIGHTH AND NINTH STS. New York.

Army, Navy, and Citizens' Clothing

BAKER & MCKENNEY,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

MILITARY GOODS

CAPS and EQUIPMENTS of the National Guard Regiments of the various States constantly on hand and made to order.

No. 141 GRAND ST.,

East of Broadway, NEW YORK

WE USE

A. A. CONSTANTINE'S

Persian Healing or Pine-Tar Soap. Each cake is stamped "A. A. Constantine's Persian Healing or Pine-Tar Soap, Patented March 12, 1867"

—no other is genuine. Beware of IMITATIONS. For the TOILET, Bath and NURSE this Soap has no equal. It preserves the complexion fair, removes all Dandruff, keeps the Hair soft and silky and prevents it from falling off, and is "the best Hair Renovator in use."

It Cures Chapped Hands, Pimples, Salt Rheum, Frosted Feet, Burns, all diseases of the Scalp and Skin, Catarrh of the Head and is a GOOD SHAVING SOAP.

The Soap, as it justly deserves, has already won the praise and esteem of very many of our first families in this city and throughout the country. It is used extensively by our best physicians. Wherever used it has become a household necessity. We advise all to try it. For sale by all Dealers. Agents wanted. Call or address A. A. CONSTANTINE & CO., 43 Ann St., New York

OWEN & PUGH,

Military and Naval Merchant Tailors

NO. 212 PENNSYLVANIA AV

Between 14th and 15th Sts.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.

No. 6 Maiden Lane, New York.

IMPORTERS,

Have constantly in Stock,

SWORDS, SASHES,

EMBROIDERIES, EPAULETS,

Full Dress Regulation ARMY HATS,

NAVY LACES, etc., etc.

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

TO PARTIES CONTEMPLATING the purchase of WATCHES, the undersigned, agents for the celebrated Borel and Courvoisier Nickel Watches, have been instructed to sell the Balance of their large stock of Gold and Silver Watches at

WHOLESALE PRICES,

During the HOLIDAYS Only.

QUINCHE & KRUGLER,

8 and 10 JOHN ST.,

(up stairs.)

A BEAUTIFUL FULL GILT PHOTOGRAPH Album, holding 20 photographs, sent free for 25 cents. Address J. J. HAMMOND, HOLLIDAY'S COVE, W. VA.

Great Western

MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, No. 20 NASSAU STREET.

OFFICERS:

ROBERT BAGE, President.

FREDERICK W. MACY, Vice-President

WESLEY E. SHADER, Secretary.

JOHN H. BIRD, Counsel.

D. L. EIGENBRODT, Medical Exam'r

PURELY MUTUAL

ISSUES EVERY APPROVED DESCRIPTION OF LIFE and ENDOWMENT POLICIES on selected lives, returning all surplus earnings OVER THE ACTUAL COST OF INSURANCE EQUALLY AMONG THE INSURED. The stockholders receive legal interest only.

All Policies are STRICTLY NON-FORFEITABLE AFTER THE FIRST PAYMENT, so that the insured receive the full benefit of every dollar paid to the Company. For example: A life policy issued at the age of 37 would continue in force after one annual premium for 2 years and 20 days.

TWO annual premiums for 4 years and 47 days
FOUR annual premiums for 8 years and 98 days
One-third the premium may remain unpaid as a loan.

No notes required.

Thirty days' grace allowed in payment of Premiums.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY INSURED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

A special Guaranty Fund of \$100,000 deposited with the Insurance Department of New York.

No restrictions upon residence or travel in any part of the world.

Insurance on a single life taken to the amount of \$20,000.

The Company issues certificates, whenever desired agreeing to purchase its policies at their surrender value, which, when accompanied by the policy duly transferred, are negotiable, and may be used as collateral security for loans. No extra premium charged for occupation, except those of a peculiarly hazardous character.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.

In fact, every good, equitable and liberal feature of the best Life Companies has been adopted by the Great Western Mutual Life Ins. Co. of New York

DIRECTORS:

JAMES M. JONES, Retired Merchant.

CHAS. H. LUDINGTON, of Lathrop, Ludington & Co.

HENRY EYRE, Merchant.

ROBERT BAGE, President.

A. W. CANFIELD, Retired Merchant.

FRED. W. MACY, Vice-President.

JOHN H. BIRD, Counselor-at-Law.

JOHN T. WALKER, of Goodridge & Walker.

THOS. F. RICHARDS, of Taylor, Richards & Co.

CHAS. L. TIFFANY, of Tiffany & Co.

NATHAN SOUTHWICK, of Breeden & Southwick.

THOMAS B. KERR, Merchant.

THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr., President Ninth National Bank.

CHAS. T. SHERMAN, Judge U. S. District Court, Ohio.

J. C. HENDERSON, late Henderson & Smith.

D. M. WILSON, of D. M. Wilson & Co.

SACKETT L. DURYEE, Commissioner Merchant

JOHN M. DAVIES, of John M. Davies & Co.

HENRY BRADSTREET, Mercantile Agency, N. Y.

Pamphlets containing full information sent free on application.

Active and energetic agents wanted in every city and town in the United States.

SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE,

Importers and Manufacturers of all kinds of

MILITARY GOODS,

HAVE REMOVED FROM

NO. 32 TO 46 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.

and are now opening a full and complete assortment

of new trimmings for ARMY, NAVY, MARINE

REVENUE, NATIONAL GUARD, MILITARY

SCHOOLS, POLICE, FIREMAN, RAILROAD

uniforms, etc. Also Regalia, Church and Theatrical

trimmings.

Banners and Flags of silk and real English bunting

GOODS SENT C. O. D.

EVERYWHERE.

F. J. HEIBERGER,

(Successor to R. F. LUDSON & Co.)

ARMY, NAVY AND CITIZENS'

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Metropolitan Hotel, (late Brown's),

362 Penn. Avenue, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE

ARMY, NAVY AND MILITIA

and to the

DISSEMINATION OF CORRECT MILITARY INFORMATION

Terms.—\$6 per annum in advance; \$3 for six

months in advance. Advertisements of a character

suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted

at twenty-five cents a line each insertion.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to

receive from officers in the two services, correspondence

and general communications of a character

suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name

of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his

communications, not for publication, but as a guaran-

tee of good faith. Address

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH,

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,
39 Park Row, New York



BENT & BUSH,

ESTABLISHED 1823,



Would call the attention of the OFFICERS of the U. S. Army and Navy, Revenue and Marine Corps, to our large, fresh, and elegant stock of
Epaulets, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Straps, Laces,
 BUTTONS, CORDS, SHOULDER-KNOTS, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS.

WE MAKE THE MANUFACTURE OF
ARMY AND NAVY CAPS A SPECIALTY,

and are confident that an examination will convince all that our Caps are the *BEST MANUFACTURED IN THE UNITED STATES.*

Remember! We use PURE INDIGO BLUE BROADCLOTH, which will not FADE or SHRINK.

Remember! Instead of paste-board in the top of our Army Cap, we use LEATHER, JAPANNED on BOTH SIDES. Consequently the tops are IMPERVIOUS to WATER, and will not WARP out of shape.

Remember! Our Caps are faithfully and strongly sewed, and will never rip.

In addition to wearing well, our Cap sets gracefully on the head, and preserves a trim stylish appearance till worn out. We have during the past year sold over 12,000 of them to Sergeants and Privates in the Regular Army, and have yet to hear the first complaint in regard to them.

In order to make it an object for parties to interest themselves in the sale of our Caps we hereby offer to the person sending us orders—

FOR THE LARGEST NUMBER OF CAPS during the year—commencing January 1, 1870—	\$100 IN GOLD
FOR THE SECOND LARGEST ORDER	75 IN GOLD
FOR THE THIRD LARGEST ORDER	50 IN GOLD
FOR THE FOURTH LARGEST ORDER	25 IN GOLD.

In addition to the above prizes, the parties ordering Caps will make from fifty cents to a dollar profit on each Cap.

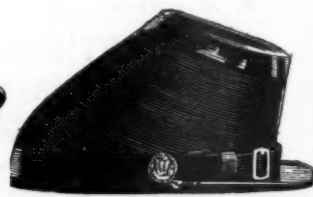
Our Wholesale Price is \$30 per dozen, including Cover; \$24 per dozen, without Cover.

We will send them everywhere by Express, C. O. D.



BENT & BUSH,

BOSTON.



GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 258 Broadway, New York.

CASH ASSETS, ----- \$2,000,000.

All policies non-forfeitable. Premiums payable in cash. Dividends returnable in cash. Losses paid in cash. It receives no notes and gives none. It issues all kinds of Policies. It gives every reasonable advantage to Policy-holders. Dividends on the contribution plan. Dividends paid annually, commencing two years from date of policy.

OFFICERS.

LORING ANDREWS,
JOHN A. HARDENBERGH,

Vice Pres'ts:

PLINY FREEMAN, President.
HENRY C. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

TRUSTEES.

LORING ANDREWS,
of Loring Andrews & Son, 72 Gold Street.
CHARLES KNEELAND,
of Robert & Kneeland, 49 William Street.
JOHN VANNEST,
of Vannest & Hayden, 79 Beekman Street.
JOHN BUTTERFIELD,
of Wells, Butterfield & Co., American Express.
H. K. PRUYN,
President Central Bank, Brooklyn.
SAMUEL R. PLATT,
of Adrance, Platt & Co., 165 Greenwich Street.
GEORGE LORILLARD,
New York.

JOHN D. MAIRS,
of David Dows & Co., 20 South Street.
JOHN A. HARDENBERGH,
late of Fenner, Hardenbergh & Co., 2d Vice Pres't.
CYRUS P. SMITH,
Vice Pres't of B'klyn City R. R. and Union Ferry Co.
ALLEN F. HAND,
of Hand & Ellsworth, 164 William Street.
PLINY FREEMAN,
President.
HENRY C. FREEMAN,
Secretary.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.



In reply to the many inquiries made daily in regard to Meerschaum Pipes, we wish to state that we recommend, especially to the members of the Army and Navy, the **Plain Hungarian and Egg Bowls, with Weichsel Stems**, as Pipes which hold the most of Tobacco, and as the most durable and practical ones, they being the easiest to clean; and the **Hamburg Bowls**, having the largest surface to show color.



Being represented extensively in the Army and Navy by our goods, and the members thereof being mostly smokers, we are desirous to have our Pipes, which are considered equalled by none, more extensively used by the members of the Army and Navy, and therefore offer them at the following prices:

We will sell a No. 3 Pipe for \$5, and charge \$1 additional for every number higher; therefore No. 4 costs \$6, No. 6 \$8, No. 8 \$10, etc., etc. Pipes from No. 4 to 8 are considered fair-sized ones; from No. 9 upward, large ones.

In the price is included a case and a Weichsel stem.

Good Amber Mouthpieces for Weichsel Stems we will sell from \$1 to \$2 50 apiece. We will send by express, to collect on delivery amount and charges.

In conclusion, we wish to state that we will readily give every information in regard to Meerschaums, based on twenty-eight years' experience in the trade, having received our diploma in 1839 by the respective Commissions in Europe, and will ever uphold the fair fame we have acquired in the introduction of the **Manufacture of Genuine Meerschaum Goods** into this country.

We will cut Pipes of any shape or design, mount Pipes, do repairing, boiling, and polishing. Also Amber-work done; and main of all, charge moderate prices.

POLLAK & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF GENUINE MEERSCHAUM GOODS.

STORES: { No. 519 BROADWAY, under the St. Nicholas Hotel
No. 27 JOHN STREET, middle of the block.

LETTER-BOX 5,848.

ARMY REFERENCES.

U. S. Grant, General U. S. A.
Robert Anderson, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.
General Frank Wheaton.
A. S. Webb, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.
Geo. E. Glenn, Major U. S. A.
J. D. Jones, Brevet Major U. S. A.
T. B. Dewees, Captain Second U. S. Cav.
H. Reeves Captain U. S. A.

D. M. Lee, Lieutenant Thirty-seventh U. S. I.
A. E. Woodron, Lieutenant Thirty-sixth U. S. I.
Jas. Humbert, Lieutenant Eighth U. S. I.
J. H. Kendrick, Lieutenant Seventh U. S. I.
Captain Franklin. U. S. N.
W. H. McPherson, Lieutenant U. S. N.
J. S. Cunningham, P. M., U. S. N.
W. H. Parker Ensign U. S. N.

DEVLIN & CO., EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,

Nos. 459 & 461 BROADWAY, Corner GRAND ST.

AND

Nos. 258 & 260 BROADWAY, Cor. WARREN ST.

NEW YORK.

Unsurpassed facilities in the production of Military Clothing enables us to supply the NATIONAL GUARD, also OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, with Uniforms of best style and workmanship promptly and at moderate prices.

ESTABLISHED 1823.
F. JULIUS KALDENBERG,
 Recipient of a Prize at the Paris Exposition, 1867.
 MANUFACTURER OF WARRANTED GENUINE
MEERSCHAUM PIPES, AMBERS, ETC.
 N. B. I have the finest and handiest collections of Meerschaum Goods in the United States, all of my own manufacture.
 All goods bearing my name are pure meerschaum, and warranted to color.
 My Patent of the inside Bowl, which keeps pipes clean, and allows coloring all over, and can be applied to any pipe. Send for circular, price lists, etc. Pipes sent to any address for inspection before purchasing, if desired. P. O. Box 6,724.
 AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
 Store and Warehouse, 4 and 6 John St.
TORRE, 71 NASSAU, COR. JOHN ST.
 repairing, Rolling in Wax, Mounting etc.,
 FORMER STORE, 23 WALL ST., OFF. TREASURY BUILDING.



HORSTMANN, BROTHERS & CO.,

FIFTH AND CHERYSTS., PHILADELPHIA,

HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN,

540 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, 17 RUE PARADIS POISSONNIERE, PARIS

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

MILITARY AND NAVAL GOODS

Orders by Mail will receive our prompt attention.
 CAP ORNAMENTS and CORDS, GOLD LOOPS, LACES and CLOTH, conforming to the
 NAVY REGULATIONS, Now Ready.

FULL DRESS BELTS for all grades, from Admiral to Midshipman, now ready.

REGALIA, CHURCH, and THEATRICAL GOODS.

FIREMEN'S EQUIPMENTS.

RAILROAD COMPANIES supplied with Caps, Buttons, etc., for the uniforming of Employees.
 FENCING MATERIALS and BOXING GLOVES. SILK, BUNTING and MUSLIN FLAG
 BANNERS made to order. Agents for AMERICAN BUNTING.